SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 146 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st June	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	21,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	7,622
17th „	NARKUNDA ..		16,385
24th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	16,227
31st „	NALDERA ..		11,089
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	15,993
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN *	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66. & £ 62.	£ 60. & £ 56.
Second „	„ 52.	„ 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th July	.. MERKARA † ..	8,285
25th „	.. MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	.. DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd „	.. MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	.. MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	.. MULBERA ..	9,100
12th Oct.	.. DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st „	.. MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	.. MERKARA ..	8,285
28th „	.. MANELA ..	8,305
12th Dec.	.. MARGHA ..	8,258
26th „	.. MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.
P proceeds from Karachi

P AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th June.	MIRZAPOR	E *†	6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
25th June ..	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
25th „	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa 12-15 P.M.
27th „	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box. 122

SHIPPING.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES 1925

INTENDING PASSENGERS are strongly advised to register their requirements without delay in order to avoid disappointment.
Berths are allotted strictly in order of priority, and early registration, which is entirely non-committal, will ensure good accommodation being secured.
For full particulars regarding fares, concessions, baggage allowances etc., apply to:—

COX & KING'S SHIPPING AGENCY LTD.,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The s.s. "SHUJA", 4932 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 25th June, 1924.
Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.
For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Tinkerdwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.
Wedding Dress Suit complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 195.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,355
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gujra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Singei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on applications.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Tengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

HIRE PURCHASE OF FORD CARS

We have Hire Purchase Arrangements that Present the Minimum of Trouble you
LOCATED IN OUR OFFICE.
You can Discuss and Settle the Terms in a Few Minutes.
THE MOST GENEROUS TERMS.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
FREE SERVICE COUPON BOOKS WITH EACH PURCHASE.
The same Careful Attention is paid you as though you paid Cash
AND
The same after sale service.
THE BEST HIRE PURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS IN INDIA.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LIMITED,
FORD BUILDINGS,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOFORD" Telephone: 70740

BANKING.

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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital 40,00,000
Capital called up 35,50,000
Reserve Fund 44,50,000
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A NECESSITY AND COSTS NOTHING

All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.
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THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Managing Agents:—
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Various Schemes to meet all requirements of Life Assurance.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
PROTECTION AGAINST FORFEITURE.
Deposit made with the Government of India for the Special Security of Policy holders.
RATES OF PREMIUMS VERY LOW.
For Prospectus, etc.,
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D. B. CHOKSI,
Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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None can afford to neglect the financial protection provided by insurance. Failure to realise this fact may spell hardship and privations for dependants, inability to secure for children the efficient education which is their birthright, or the total loss of property from any one of innumerable hazards.
LET THE
GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
relieve you of financial obligations of an insurable nature.
FUNDS EXCEED ... Rs. 12,00,000...
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
WANTED AGENTS:—On liberal Commissions and conditional salaries.
Apply to any of the following:—
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(2) I. V. RAMDURG, Chief Agent, Hubli
S. KABBOOR, B.A., F.S.S., (Lond.) Superintendent (Of Branches and Chief Agencies), Bangalore City.
P.D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond.) Manager.
Head Office AJMER.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

GUARANTEED HARMLESS CURE.

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anaesthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

Dr. Fernandes, Major M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay in examining a patient under treatment says in his report:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay, has cured my white patches entirely.

Dr. B. M. MISRA, L.M.S., Police Hospital Puri:—"I have used your medicines in two cases and found good result.

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BHAGALPUR.
Branch:—MIHIJAM.
Telegrams: Chemists, Bhagalpur.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1.6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

SHAVING REQUISITES

SOLINGEN SILVER STEEL BLADES
Extra Hollow Ground, Finest Quality with white handle only Rs. 1-8

SHAVING BRUSHES made of Finest quality Bristle Guaranteed free from anthrax.....Rs. 1-4

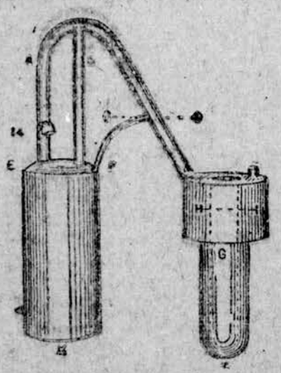
SHAVING SOAP STICK of Famous Colgate's in Aluminium Tube 15 Annas.

Packing & Postage Free

CADER & Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers' Representatives,
YORK HOUSE, COLOMBO.

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Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

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ALEX. BRAULT.
(Established at Calcutta since 1886)
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SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923

PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.



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nothing is so good for your skin and complexion

— as —

HIMANI

That non-greasy Toilet Snow.

An Indian production of exceptional merit, beyond any fair competition. Invaluable for beauty and complexion.

— Ans. 12 Per Pot —

Bombay Agents,
The POPULAR PHARMACY,
Grant Road, **Bombay.**

EARN ANOTHER Rs. 52, 30 & 3 A DAY.

MALE, FEMALE, BOYS AND GIRLS CAN EARN.
WHY NOT YOU?

You can earn at least Rs. 90 per month on a Hand Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth Rs. 325. Cash with order.

You can earn Rs. 30 and Rs. 52 a day on a BANIAN MACHINE.

Price: Rs. 2,600 and Rs. 4,700, respectively. Cash.

You can earn at least Rs. 250 per month on combined Hand or Automatic Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth Rs. 1,250. Cash with order.

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Industry alone builds up a prosperous Nation, so industry is the surest way to put an individual or family on a safe and sound financial basis, on matter who they are, man or woman, maid or matron, or the wife of a prosperous business man. You should read our prospectus carefully from cover to cover. It offers you money.

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Experience unnecessary. Distance immaterial.

Estimate given for big or small Knitting Factory.

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We give guarantee for your earning and pay for production.

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BOW-BAZAR, CALCUTTA,
And Agents, Post Box 418, BOMBAY,

Embroidery Machine .. .. Rs. 12/8.
Baller Winder for Balling Sewing Thread.. Rs. 250/cost.

Wanted Agents for selling Machines on approved Securities.

We also deal in Chittagong and other foreign canes with roots. Opportunity for Polo and Stick Manufacturers

---

Wonderful German Discovery Dii-Quinine

Tasteless Quinine. It can be used before or during Fever and is free from any bad or after effects, easily remits and stops all acute and chronic Fever.
Price 1 oz. phial Rs 2-12; V. P. extra.

Vinum Grapes

A perfect Tonic and Food for infants and invalids to infuse vigour into the body to enrich blood, to vitalise a dying patient. It is recommended by all eminent physicians.

Price per phial Rs. 4-8; V. P. extra.

Aro Varson

A wonderful injection for SYPHILIS and Malaria. Only three injections required for sure cure of SYPHILIS and all kinds of Malaria. Readymade solution in ampouls.

Rs. 2-8 per Box in 3 ampoules, V. P. extra.

Essence of Bedana

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression and weak digestion due to Influenza, Malaria, or any other case being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system. It is a very sweet and palatable Tonic food for infants and invalids.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

Messrs. M. Friends & Co.
HATKHOLA CALCUTTA.
SELLING AGENTS:— LONDON MEDICAL STORE, 197, BOWBAZAR, CALCUTTA.
Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co. Messrs M. BHATTACHARYA & Co. BONFIELDS LANE, CALCUTTA.
Messrs. SREEKRISHNA BROTHERS, MADRAS.
Messrs. DEY BROTHERS, RANGOON.

Wanted Agents in Bombay

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,

HEAD OFFICE:—
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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

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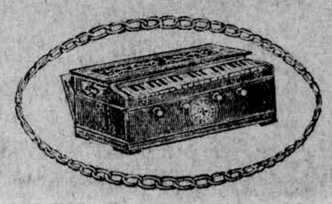
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
Pt, CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co LTD

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DHURANDHAR BROS.
ESUFALLY BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
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AGENTS.



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HIGH CLASS
HARMONIUMS
AT
comparatively cheap rates

Please consult with our illustrated catalogue.

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National Harmonium Co.,
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Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.



(Filters & Water Coolers.)

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



Mhatre's Art Studio.



Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor:—
G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.
BOMBAY 7.

A QUICK RETURN TO LOST POWER.
ANANGA PROBHA
YAKUTI

ensures by restoring and retaining the vital fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makardwajaras, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 pills at Rs. 10.

Descriptive pamphlet sent free.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji.
393, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

TAILORS

For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen silk, and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.
44, Churchgate Street, Fort.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GLASS EXPERT for a Glass Factory. Apply Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10648

WANTED—A respectable LADY as Conteb to a Hindu lady in Standard V., Indian Music and Needle work. Apply Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10641

WANTED—LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
A 19824

WANTED—SALESMEN to canvass orders for metals, hardware, hosiery and sundry goods. Write to Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10632

WANTED—A competent CLERK for Foreign Correspondence, one having knowledge of Mechanical Engineering Trade is preferred. Apply to BATLIBOI & CO., 49, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10645

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhathar Coy., Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R10529

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent. commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

WANTED.—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pass or fail, to attend Bombay or Amraoti. Apply personally 1 to 4 p.m. BOMBAY BERAR AGENCY, Laxmibhuwan, Sandhurst Road.
A R10644

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE for the Viramgam Municipality. Pay according to qualifications, one who knows Gujarati will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to Dr. SUKHLAL JIVANLAL VORA, Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Municipality, Viramgam.
A R19936

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SUB-AGENTS for a business firm, dealing in Export and Import Business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10600

SALARY Rs. 100—200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S.)

WANTED—From 16th August, 1924, for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, The David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga, a well-educated, middle-aged or young man of good physique, who has tact, patience and firmness, colloquial knowledge of Hindustani essential. One with the additional knowledge of Gujarati or Marathi will receive preference. Apply before the 7th July, 1924, with testimonials and mentioning the salary required to the SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the Institution. Further particulars, if required, will be supplied by the SECRETARY.
A19950

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mills. Only men of thorough experience need apply stating terms and joining time—. Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R19933

WANTED—Experienced men in Cement business, who can introduce it in local market and on other building and construction works. Good salary and Commission allowed. Apply to Box No. 328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10652

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS for a Chemical and Drug Mfg. Co. Good salary and handsome Commission to able experienced men. Apply Box No. 329, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10653

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET—COOKE CASTLE bungalow at Panchgani. Apply to KESHAVJEE KAMJEE, Chowk, Muljee Jetha Market, Bombay.
C R10626

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Bora Bazar Street, Fort, for stocking goods, etc. Apply to Box No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10651

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagarpada. Apply Telephone No. 21097 and 22472.
C R10588

TO LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 25 per month; also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or WORKSHOPS. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay.
C19843

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street, in Lakhani Building, and also in Lakhani Terrace near Hongkong Bank. ROOMS suitable for Offices and Residences. Rent Rs. 25 to 70.
C R10557

TO LET—Large and small BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill with out houses and garages complete with electric installation up to date sanitary fittings, free westerly breeze and commanding sea-view. Apply DWARKADAS JAIKISONDAS & CO., Oriental Building, Hornby Road.
C R10593

BUNGALOW and ROOMS in Dwarkadas Mansion on Sandhurst Road, suitable for boarding lodging and other purposes. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Hornby Road. Phone 22162, Office 41530 Residence.
C R10594

TO LET—FORT APOLLO STREET, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, near Duke & Sons in Lakhani Mansions, godowns, premises for printing presses, also rooms, suitable for offices and residences. Rent Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
C R10538

TO LET—For respectable Class of Hindoo tenants at much reduced rents Blocks, Single and Double rooms, Motor Garages and Shops, with Electric Light and 24 hours' Water Supply in each and every room and Telephone Convenience at "Mody Building", 113-115, Khetwadi Back Road. For further particulars apply personally on the premises any day between 5 and 7 p.m. or from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. at Bhaisheth Ishwerdas' Top Floor, New Bhat Wadi, Sandhurst Road.
C R10650

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

PRINTING MACHINERY FOR SALE.—For Sale—in good working order 2 Stitching Machines, English make. One cutting machine, 24 inches, English make. One demi Wharfdale printing machine with rolls and mould. For particulars write Box No. 310, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10615

FOR SALE—One 1,000 H.P. Musgrave & Sons' Compound jet condensing Horizontal Corliss Engine, High pressure Cylinder, 23" Diameter, Low Pressure Cylinder, 50" Diameter Stroke 6ft. Revolution 50, Fly wheel Diameter 27' and 28 ropes 2", Boiler pressure 165 lbs. The Engine can be seen in a thorough-working order by previous appointment. Write to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 19934

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL CLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasury House.

Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

DWARKA

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?

There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140,	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 8, 2 Cols,	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	225
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225, ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	200
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand Now Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21223. S

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY buy Secondhand Typewriters? We offer you like new Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible Nos. 10 & 11, any size, and Rebuilt Oliver No. 9 at Secondhand prices. Do investigate. Also secondhand English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu Typewriters from Rs. 70 and upwards. Guaranteed repairs to all makes, spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
T S.

BUY new RAINCOATS direct from Factory. Don't get sick by using old Coats. Superior Officer's Raincoats: "Featherweight" Rs. 30, Rs. 25. "Bengal" Rs. 16. Rubbercoats: "Popular" Rs. 10. "Universal" Rs. 12. Waterproof Holdall: Rs. 11/12, Rs. 15/4. THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, Ballygange, CALCUTTA.
T 19885

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

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A large number of second-hand Ericeson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.
Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C13798.

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1908.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students enrolled daily in new classes for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS, London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. Guarantee to coach until successful. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opposite Whiteways.
M R10646

VISVA-BHARATI.

PRESIDENT: RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Educational Institutions at Santiniketan, situated in a dry healthy locality within easy reach of Calcutta. Extensive play grounds; open air life; attention to physical well-being Electric light. Hostel and kitchen arrangements under direct supervision of teaching staff. Qualified medical officer in residence.

Patha-bhavan, (Santiniketan School). Special features: Manual Training, Scouting, Nature Study, Drawing and Music. English taught by Oxford and London trained teachers; Urdu and Persian by a Mahomedan scholar. Rector: Pramadaranjan Ghosh, M.A., B.T.

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Separate residential arrangements for girl students in charge of Miss Hembala Sen, B.A. Training in domestic science, needle-work, sick-nursing.

Kala-bhavan (School of Art and Music). Regular classes in drawing, painting, vocal and instrumental music. Director: Manda Lal Bose.

...Vidya-bhavan (Research Department). Limited number of advanced students admitted for research in Indology and linguistics. Vidhusekhar Sastri in charge. Prof. Dr. Sten Konow of Christiania University, Norway coming as Visiting Professor autumn 1924.

Combined staff of 34 teachers in residence. Next session begins 17th June. Prospectus on application to ASRAM SECRETARY, P. O. Santiniketan.
M R10586

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable PLOT OF LAND with buildings thereon at Ghorupdeo Road. Apply D. K. MISTRY, Architect, Kothari Mansion, opposite G. P. O., Fort.
G R10630

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO STATIONERY and PAPER MERCHANTS in mofussil. Considerable cheap rates. Apply Box No. 313, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10619

SPORTS.

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 19/8 or by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10560

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

"HINTS OF SUCCESS."—The best book. Worth its weight in gold. It leads one to the highest pinnacles of glory and success in life. Price Re. 1 only in advance. HAZARILAL BHATNAGAR AND CO., Peepal Mahadeo, DELHI.
L R10654

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Twelve H.P., DELAGE, newly-painted, new body, in first class condition; old but serviceable. Any reasonable offer accepted. Can be seen by appointment. Apply Box No. 308, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A 19890

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INDO-CEYLON. INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.—Importers, Manufacturers' Representatives and General Agents, 74, Cheker Street, Colombo.
T R10635

RARE ERROR—INDIA K. GEO. 3 PIES ordy., "3 Rs." instead of "3 Pe" in value tablet. Limited number only. Pair with normal mint. Rs. 2-8.—B. S. NAHAR, 5, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
N R10632

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.
The Central India Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Co Ltd.
The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.
The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.
The Tata Mills, Ltd. (Tata Mills and Bombay United Mills).

On and from MONDAY, the 23rd June, 1924, the Registered address of the above-noted Companies will be as follows:—

"BOMBAY HOUSE,"
Bruce Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
C19947

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the following Companies—

1. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.
2. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.
3. The Tata Power Co., Ltd.
4. The Kundley Power Co., Ltd.

will be removed from Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, to BOMBAY HOUSE, 24, BRUCE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY from the 23rd June, 1924. The Telephone No. of these Offices will be 26041.

TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents,
by their constituted Attorney,
J. H. BHABHA,
C19946

WANTED.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN
RS. 350—400.

THE APPLICANT should be an experienced draughtsman and should have had at least 5 years' practical training in either a Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Workshop. He should have actually worked as a draughtsman in the Drawing office of one of the leading Railways in India. In addition to his practical experience, he should possess a good general and technical education, be capable of handling the work of a leading draughtsman of framing estimates and making such calculations as a draughtsman is usually expected to make. Applications giving a brief description of training, etc., together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Khargpur.
C19943

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 30th June, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. and Mr. F. R. Wadia who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd June, 1924, to the 7th July, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1924.
C19941

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify that we have appointed S. T. TUNGARI, 6, Lodhipura No. 2 Indore, to be our Sub-Agent to handle our lines in Central India.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
Engineers and Agents,
5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
19938

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., is to be sold ready, tenders of which will be accepted at the Co.'s Office, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, till THURSDAY, 26th instant, accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500.
R10649

RENT CONTRACT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the RENT CONTRACT to be given out of the large building, situated at the junction of the Sandhurst Road East and New Clinchbunder Road, belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Offers will be received by the Land Manager of the Board upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on 15th July, 1924, at his office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars and conditions of the contract can be had from his office on payment of Annas Eight.

M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E.,
Land Manager,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
C19939

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. BHAVRAM MUKANDJI, has contracted to purchase from PESTONJI BARJORJI MEHTA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the West side of Dadar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,590 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 16, 474, 487, 498 and 504, New Nos. 11884 and 12492 and New Survey Nos. 1-D/2001 and Cadastral Survey No. 77 of Dadar-Naigam Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 522 (5) and 522 (5ab), 522 (5ac), 522 (5ad), Street Nos. 155D, 2, 3 in rear, 2a in rear, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jivraj Dossabhai Shroff, on or towards the East by Dadar Road, on or towards the South by Dadar Cross Road and on or towards the West by the property of Nawajbai Jehangir Colah.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1924.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19951

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYEN VITHOBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mughbat Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay a Bachelor and Landlord, Deceased.

SHAMABAI, wife of Gopinath Ramchandra Mahtre, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, sister of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Mughbat Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
C19942 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PREMCHAND TRIBHOWANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, a Partner in the firms of Premchand Tribhowan and Premchand Ratanji, carrying on business at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bhawnagar, and residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) NAROTTAMDAS BHANJI, (2) DAMODARDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, (3) Bai VENI, widow of Premchand Tribhowandas, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the Executors and Executrix of the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

The 18th day of June, 1924.
C19943

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINKAR DATTATRAYA SUBNIS, of Bandra, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, possession, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise whatsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Pleader for the purchaser, at his office at Khar Road, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Santa Cruz, Taluka South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, and registered in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,114 square yards and marked as Final Plot No. 24 in Town Planning Scheme No. 1 of Santa Cruz, and the said plot is comprised of portions of Pot Nos. 4, 5 and 9 of the S. No. 48, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by Final Plot No. 25, on or towards the West by a road, on or towards the South by a Final Plot No. 31 and on or towards the North by Final Plot No. 23.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1924.

V. T. JOSHI,
Purchaser's Pleader.

R10646

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAWASJI DORABJI PANDAY, DHANBAIJI SORABJI DUBASH and DHANBAIJI BURJORJI SETHNA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, Executor and Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure, situate on the North side of public passage, leading to Sussex Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,515 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Nos. 13814, 13819 and part of New Survey No. 1/3634, and bounded on the East by public passage 40 feet wide, on the West by open storm water drain, on the North by private passage 20 feet, on the South by public passage leading to Sussex Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 738 (D) and Street No. 11.

Dated this day of June, 1924.

DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

19952

NOTICE.

IT HAS COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE of our client Mr. BAPULAL BHABHAL NAYAK, proprietor of the Mumbai Gujrati Natak Mandali, that the copy rights in the Gujarati plays mentioned below of which he is the sole owner have been infringed by certain parties, who have produced films of the said plays and have exhibited the same in public. Legal proceedings are being taken against the parties concerned. Besides, the said plays our client is the owner of the copy right in all the plays of the Mumbai Gujarati Natak Mandali.

Notice is therefore hereby given that our client as the owner of the copy rights in the said plays has the sole and exclusive right of performing the same and all concerned are hereby warned that infringement of our client's copy rights in the said plays will render them liable to a criminal prosecution apart from any civil proceedings that may be adopted against them.

NAMES OF THE PLAYS.

VASANT PRABHA.
VIKRAM CHARITRA.
NAND BATRISI.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1924.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Bapulal Bhabhal Nayak.

C1937

AUCTION SALE.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction, outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 27th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and Unserviceable Stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Brass, Copper, Gun Metal, Lead mixed and Nickel cupro Ingots, Great Coats, Blankets, Mosquito nets, Dhurries, Coats warm, Shirts, Jerseys, Trousers, Drawers.

Brass, Copper and Aluminium cooking pots, Locks, Paulins, Lamps, Bullocks' Jhools, stoves, axes pick heads, Felt Leather Waterbottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Dossotie, Weights, Anvile, Cordage cotton, Tape, Mamooties Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags, A. T. Carts Wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. B. J. H. Somake, administrator of the Estate of the late Mrs. C.C. Polacek, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 39 Watson's Annex, Apollo Bunder household furniture, rich platedware, almyrahs, bedsteads, linen and crockery etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES GLASSWARE.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. M. Choonilal and Co., for not taking delivery of the above cases of glassware from the Bank's godown and for default of the payment of the rent and charges.

Mark—R. 5717—J. B. Co. No. 2609/22—2673/82.

30 cases glassware (coloured).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

1 Godrej Big safe with stand.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English brougham
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred Brougham English.
1 Arab horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 7TH KAMATHIPURA STREET.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5750 of 1922 (Sakinaboo widow—V/s.—Ahmed Mahomed and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of 7th Kamathipura Street (i.e.), between the 6th and 7th Kamathipura Street, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4009-4010, New No. 10628, Old Survey Nos. 3580-3581-3/3591 and New Survey No. 6293 and in Municipality under E Ward No. 1539, Street No. 109 and bounded on the north by the 7th Kamathipura Street, on the East by the property of Khuma Manaji and another, on the south by the 6th Kamathipura Street and on the West by the Municipal vacant land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Mantri and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

Under insntructions from G. C. Walker Esqr., Solicitor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Altamont Lodge, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy vases, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, teapoys, E. table fans, E. ceiling fans, and lamps, roll top writing table, gloss door silver cabinet, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, one sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, ice box, perambulator, meat safes, aluminium utensils, garden roller, lawn mower, josts fan, iron stove, wall clock hat-stand easy chairs, cane furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Devji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sales contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July 1922, and made between Haji Vallimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on Saturday the 28th June 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land revenue under Collector's old No. 522 Collector's New No. 1403 Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3396 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3885 (1) 3885 (2) and 3885 (3) and Street Nos. 12-14-16, 16A and 16B, situate at and on the west side of Arthur Road Tardeo in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the west and North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai widow of Jairajbai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone 15152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.), at Lamington Road, Byculla, next to Lalchimney Mill Compound, made-to-order household furniture by known makers, consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, very rich leather and tapestry lined drawing room and Chesterfield suites, Robert's mirror back cabinets, Cottage piano by Marks, lady's and roll top writing table, glass book and silver show cases, drawing room carpets, fancy teapoys, electric table fan and lamps, iron beds, full-sized mirror and panelled door almyrah, Oval mirror, cheval dressing table and chest of drawers with side mirror, mirror back hat-stand, soil linen box, marble top washing table, towel and book stands, silverware, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

Property of S. A. Kader, Esqr., and others.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.,) at their show rooms, at the above address, household and office furniture of various designs, as also of choice Jacobian patterns, consisting of Winkellman's cottage piano, large sized English safe, Queen Anne patterned drawing room cabinet, tapestry, lined, Chesterfield suites, English ice chest, Electric A. C. & D. C. table fans, hall lamps, old blackwood open carved cupboards, Jacobian patterned dining tables, sideboards dinner waggon, mirror-back hat-stands, writing table and chairs, lady's chival dressing table and almyrahs to match, marble top tables, music teapoys, clocks, vases, ornaments, glass crockery, platedware, etc.

Catalogues to be published and property on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZGAON.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Bai Parvatibai widow of Harvallabhdas Balgowandas, the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Oomersey Meghjee, Waljee Nensey and Kurpar Kheraj, the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of March, 1920 sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on FRIDAY the 27th day of June, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Mount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,858 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688 and New Survey No. 3655 and bounded on the East by Mount Road, on the West by passage and beyond that by the property in the occupation of Kharsedjee Rustomjee Kama, on the North by Victoria Road and on the South by passage and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 5045 (1a) and Street No. 38A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Furdoonjee P. Pavri, attorney for the Surviving Mortgagee at this office at Great Western Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SURABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1924.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOHAR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage and further charge dated the 8th day of October 1923 and 28th day of November, 1923, respectively and made between Haji Mohamed Haji Abdul Sakoor Badshah of the one part and Ardeshir Dadbhoy Baria and Rustomji Dadabhoy Baria of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, or tenement standing thereon situate at Lohar Street without the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay fronting the said Lohar Street on the North side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other adjoining land under old No. 82, New No. 726, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8412 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2832, Street Nos. 384-392 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South by the moiety of a sweeper's passage lying between the presently described premises and premises belonging to J. P. Pedder on or towards the East by the Sorabji Suntook Lane and on or towards the West by the premises belonging to the Trustees of Edulji J. Kharas and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenents of the Trustees of the will of the late Edulji Jamshetji Kharas and subsequently by the tenents of the said Nadirshaw Dorabji Patel and bears Cadastral Survey No. 266 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 and 10 p m.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TOMORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"JEALOUSY"
Featuring MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TOMORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"CHU CHIN CHOW".
Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
SEE THE FEARLESS "OUTDOORS GIRL" WHO
SOLVES THE MYSTERY!
DARES THE DANGERS!
OUTWITS HER ENEMIES!
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"HAUNTED V LLEY"
A Gigantic Western Mystery Melo-Drama!
A PATHE SERIAL.
PATHE GAZETTE & A PATHE COMEDY.
Time :—5, 7, 8-45, & 10. 30. P M. Daily.
Matinee Saturday & Sunday & Bank Holidays 3-30 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

Cinema Majesitc
Presents
TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK
NATIONAL FILM Co's.
SATI ANJANI
or
Birth of Hanooman
A mighty picture with an universal theme.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily :—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.



GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.
Annapurna Cooker Co.
No. B/01, P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co. Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A GORGEOUS STUPENDOUS MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Daniel Carson Goodman's Masterpiece, the
PHOTO DRAMATIC GEM OF 1924
"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD?"
7 Reels with an all-star Cast.
Women's husbands—Cabarats—Jazz—Lost youth—Orgies—Divorce—Pleasures—all are crowded in
"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD?"
Every Society Lady must see this Mighty photo-play, no father, husband or son should Miss to see it.!
MARY ALDEN—CHARLES RICHMAN—ROBERT EDESON—ELINOR FAIR—HEDDA HOPPER,
Are Some of the featured Players in this exquisite Drama.
"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD?"
If you see it you will revel in its sheer beauty and Lavishness!
If you miss if you will regret it all your life.
The Programme includes the International News,
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

COMMENCING TO-DAY!
The Powerful Universal Serial
"WITH STANLEY IN AFRICA"
A Powerful Historical Subject, mingled with an appealing Love-Story, featuring George Walsh and an universal All-star Cast.
OPENING THREE EPISODES-SIX PARTS.
To-night and this week. The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy.
NEW VENUS CINEMA
Entirely under New Management
Byculla—Opp. Railway Goods Yard.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL & POPULAR PICTURE-HOUSE
NOVELTY CINEMA
Telephone No. 40106.
Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Eastern Film Co's new mythological Production
"BAL SHRINGEE"
In 6 Splendid Reels.
To-Night & To-Morrow 5 shows at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p. M.
NEXT SATURDAY! WATCH FOR NEXT WEEK!!
Maharashtra Film Co's new Historical Production
SATEE PADMINEE
ALIAS
BEAUTY OF RAJASTHAN
The Film that will beat all Records.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years
Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
To-NIGHT AT 9.
To-Morrow at 3-30 p. m.
New Novel Exciting Social Play!
Ekahi Paisa
In Hindi Language
(By the author of 'Punjab Mail')
Plan open at the Theatre. Book your Seats early to save disappointment.
Proprietor: G. B. BHATE

Yashvant Sangith Mandali
For the last time
"MANAPAMAN"
To-Day at 8-30 P. M.
and
To-Morrow at 3-30 P. M.
at the Bombay Theatre
Prof. Sirnaik as "BAMINI"
Mr. Ganpathrao as "DHARYADAR."
Book seats early.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20

R. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dcl. 4.34
London—Paris Frcs. 80.20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.10.
London—Rome Liras 99.70.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, June 19.
Telegraph Transfers ..	..1/5 Quiet.
Bar Gold	..£ 4—15—5 dull
Bar Silver Spot ..	..34 7/8 Quiet.

	London, June 19.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	34 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Buyers are holding back, Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/4

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 7/32
Fcs. Demand	525
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	237
Japan	134 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

	London, June 19.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 3—
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. 3 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	.. 4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 ..	.. 4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes	.. 24

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

	London June, 19.
Stockholm	16.31
Christiania	32.02
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	24.45
Belgium	92.87
Athens .. .. Yesterdays	259.50
Prague	146.50
	London, June 19.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	80.25
„ Germany ..	18,000,000,000,000
„ Italy	99.82
	New York, June 19.
Demand Bills	4.33.37

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, June 19.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 80 1/2—
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 7/8—
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 3/8—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/2—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	47 1/2 nominal + 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	.. 67
(Sterling Loan) ..	..
Govt. Securities 3 %	.. 58

	London, June 19
Conversion Loan	£ 78 3/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan ..	£ 101 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, June 20.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/7/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/7/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/9/-
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/10/-
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/10/-
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/-

London, June 19.

Bar gold ready, s. 95/5
Silver ready d. 34/14
Silver forward, d. 34/13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, Small business, Market fell on small support.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 20.

Ready—25—7—6

Vaida Opening Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 25-7-6	25—7 —3	25—7—3
Asad 25-8-9	25—8—9	25—8—9

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth — Gini Rani 16-1-3
Asad 0—4—3 — Gini King 16-2-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 20.

Ready :—82—8—0.

Vaida. Opening Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 82 9-0	82-7-0	82—7—0
Asad 83-0 0	82-14-0	82—14—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth
Asad 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 20.

A drop of 23 points in old crop and 23 to 29 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on scattered long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 19 points up. The advance was due to general buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under dated 19th instant as follows:—

"The exact average of the reports recieved from all our correspondents indicates a crop of 11,042,000 bales. Favour buying on decline. Weather favourable."

In sympathy with the decline in America the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 525/ i.e. Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent Shroffs and jobbers were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 527. Around this level Commission Houses were sellers which caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 525½, but again improved to Rs. 526¼ on Bull operators buying and closed at Rs. 526 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 527 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 526 on selling by Marwadi Shroffs and closed steady at Rs. 526¼ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 567 and improved to Rs. 569 on Shroffs buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused the prices to drop to Rs. 567½ and the market closed at Rs. 568. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 492 and going up to Rs. 494 on general buying closed at Rs. 493. F.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 443 and Rs. 445 respectively. Marwadi Shroffs were buyers for Bengal January.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand for high class Oomras was fairly good. About 4000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 20.
6-30 P.M

Fully Good Broach	April/May	526 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	446
„ „	July	543
Fine Oomra	July ..	568 1/2
„ „	Dec./Jan. ..	493 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.

Decsription, Suger-Fine, Fine F. Good Good.				
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	575	560	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	580	565	..
M. G. Broach	635	620	605	595
M. G. Southerns	..	615	605	595 585
M. G. Mathia	585	570	555	..
M. G. Khandesh	590	575	560	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	526
„ „ „ July	542
„ „ „ Dec./January,	445
Fine Oomra July ..	568
„ „ „ Dec./Jan. ..	494
Good Southerns June ..	540
„ „ „ Aug/Septr ..	585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 20.

New York market 19th June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.88	July		23.77—11		28.65—23
26.17	Oct.	26.09—08	26.09—08		25.93—24
25.46	Dec.				25.22—24
25.24	Jan.				24.95—29
25.40	Mar.				25.16—24
25.40	May.				25.17 —23

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 26.27, lowest 25.92, range .35 points. Small but steady market.

Liverpool market 19th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
16.71	July	16.94+23	16.91+20	16.90+19	
15.16	Oct.	15.34+18	15.32+16	15.32+16	
14.68	Jan.	14.87+19		14.85+17	
14.56	Mar.			14.73+17	
14.42	May.			14.58+16	
	Egyptian.				
21.60	July.			21.73+13	
19.05	Nov.			19.21+16	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 200,000. Light rains North Carolina & North Florida. Temperatures between 102deg. and 105deg. in Oklahoma and Texas. Forecast: East Texas generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy. (2) Weekly raintall: El Paso, Abelene, San Antonio, Galveston, Shreveport, no rain. Amarillo, Oklahoma City, Little rock, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Rateigh, Atlanta, Augusta .5 to 1 inch. Chatanooga, Jacksonville, Montgomery 1 to 2 inches.

(3) American cross rate 4.32 1/2. Small market. Our travelling man wires from Texas: "North-east Texas 90 per cent is in good condition; also says that high temperature in West Texas does tremendous damage." In North Carolina week been very favourable. few bad stands. In South Carolina during the week weather was excellent.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under: "High temperatures Texas and Oklahoma causing nervousness. Good enquiry Manchester.

	Liverpool, June 19. To-day's prices.
July ..	16.90+.19
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C Oct. ..	15.32+.16
Liverpool Jan. ..	14.85+.17
Mar. ..	14.73+.17

COTTON.

Liverpool, June, 19

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	Quiet.
Egtyptian F.G.F. Sakels	..
New York 11 a.m. ..July	28.79
(As known in Liverpool Oct.	26.10
at closing time) ..Jan.	25.14
New Orleans 10 a. ..July	28.12
Oct.	25.33

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19

Months.	Today's price.
June	..
July	16.91+.20
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.31+.15
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.85+.15
Feb.	....
Mar.	....
April	....
May	....
June	....
Egyptians :—July	21.70
Nov.	19.20
Jan.	18.90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19.

Months	To-day's Price.
June	13.20+.24
July	16.90+.19
August	16.40+.18
September	15.88+.15
October	15.33+.16
November	15.08+.17
December	14.98+.17
January	14.85+.17
February	14.78+.17
March	14.72+.17
April	14.63+.16
May	14.54+.16
June	14.61+.22
Tone—Quiet, but Steady.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19.

Months	To-days price
June	22.23+.13
July	21.73+.13
August	21.23+.13
September	20.70+.15
October	19.80+.15
November	19.21+.16
December	19.10+.15
January	18.95+.15
Feb.	18.90+.15
March	18.90+.15
April	18.90+.15
May	18.90+.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 19.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.40
„ „ Fully Good	11.80
„ Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.60
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.45
„ „ Fine	12.95
M. G. Broach, Good	12.60
„ Fully Good	13.20
„ Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10

BANKS.

Imperial 1432/8, India 81/8, Central Bank 24/14 and Eastern Bank 85xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 716/4, Bradbury 470, Century 370, Cent. India 502/8, Colaba Land 192/8, Coorla 155, Crescent 235, Dawn 540xd., Edw. Sassoon 182/8xd., E. D. Sassoon 1/12, Elphistone 31/4, Fazulbhoy 898/12, Globe 42/8, Gokak 100, Ind. Bleaching 207/8, Ind. Malwa 380, Khoto 185, Kastoorchand 165, Kohinoor 1070, Luxmi Cotton 4600xd., Madhowji 265, Mathuradas 295, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 130xd., Morarji 2525, New Great 342/8, New City 270, Pahani 307/8, Pearls 520, Phoenix 465, Shapurji 195, Simplex 217/8, Standard 1300, Swan 800, Swadeshi 600, Tata Mill 162/8, and Vishnu Cotton 1675xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180xd., B. Burma 317/8, B. Burma N.I. 70pr., Bt. Burma Pet. 5/4, Bombay Tramway 96/4, Bombay Steam 71/4, Bundi Cement 11/12xd., Katni Ord. 75, Katni Defd. 205, New India 16/4, Shivrajpur 38/8, Tata Iron Ord. 19, Tata Iron Defd. 62/8, Tata Hydro 780, and Scindia Steam 6/2.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 20.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 98/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/-

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates:—

	London, June 19
Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£ 20
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 132
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern „	£ 6 3/16
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
„ Exports to Continent ..	10,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ July	28.65—23
„ „ „ October ..	25.93—24
„ „ „ Dec.	25.22—24
„ „ „ Jan.	24.95—29
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.65—35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.35—29
Futures „ „ July	27.96
„ „ „ Oct.	24.14—25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 5/8
Demand Bills	
Silver Foreign Mined	67

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 19

	To-day's Prices
July.. ..	28.65—.23
Futures at New York Oct.. ..	25.93—.24
Dec... ..	25.22—.24
Jan... ..	24.95—.29

WHEATS.

London, June, 19.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2lbs J/J Value	48/3
BARLETTO RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. June/July Paid	47
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers ..	50
Tone—Firm and dearer on reduced Argentine estimates and higher options	
Choice White Karachi J/J Buyers	48/6
Soft Red Karachi J/J Buyers	47/9
Choice White Bombay June July quoted	51
Cargo Barletto Russo 63 1/2 lbs. paid and buyers for June shipment.	46/10 1/2
Cargo Choice White Karachi 48/4 1/2 and buyers for August shipment.	paid
BARLEY INDIAN J/J Sellers	33

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June. 20.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 3 0	12 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	86 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	75 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black.. ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 10 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	76 0 0	..
Mowrasseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 6
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/S	7 3 9	
Linseed Sept.	13 5 3	
Groundnuts J/J ..	75 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed asad	76 5 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17 0 0	
Cotton seed J/J	5 11 0	

LONDON, June 19.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for auoat and June/July shipment to Hull at £ 20 1/4. In Rapeseed Brown Bold Delta for June/July shipment to Rotterdam at £ 18 3/8. In Wheat Cargo. No. 1 Northern Manitoba 52/3 afloat. In Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi for June/July shipment to Hull at 48/6 Linseed, firm, Cottonseed, steady. Linseed Oil firm. Wheat firm.

Assam Frontier Tea Company shows for the last year a profit of £ 174,000 an increase of £ 54,000. A final dividend of 48 per cent, making a total distribution of 60 per cent, has been declared and carried forward to the next year's account £ 13,000.

Chairman of the meeting of Tea Corporation, in course of speech said that English public was drinking nine pounds weight of tea per head compared with 6 1/2 in pre-war times were taking more and more of better class teas.

METALS.

	London, June 19.
English best Selected Copper ..	65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61—
Copper Braziers	82—
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Outrugated Sheets	£ 17 7/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 222 1/2

BRASS

Bombay, June 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65 0 0
Do	1 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 3/4 ..	62 4 0
Do	2 ..	62 4 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 20

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English ..	1/ ..	70 0 0
Copper	1/ ..	69 0 0
Copper	1 1/4 ..	69 0 0
Copper American ..	1 1/2 ..	68 8 0
Copper	1 3/4 ..	68 8 0
Copper	2/ ..	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass rasp		41 8 0
Pat Kalai		62 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62 0 0
„ „ 1 to 1 1/4	.. ..	60 8 0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2.		60 8 0
„ „ 1 3/4 to 2		61 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4 ..		70 0 0
do do 1 to 1 1/4 ..		69 0 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 19.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Value	..
July Sellers	20/3
July-Sept. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/7
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	20/7

Loadon June 18.

Cuban Sugar June Sellers ..	19/

London, Thursday, June 19.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results — Total Bullion £ 128,200,000 no change

Public Deposits ..	11,200,000	Inc 600,000
Other do ..	113,200,000	Inc 9,100,000
Govt. Securities	48,700,000	Dec 10,800,000
Other Securities	71,200,000	Dec. 1,100,00
Notes & Gold ..	22,500,000	Inc. 700,000

The Bank Reserve is 18 p. c. of the Liabilities

LINSEED.

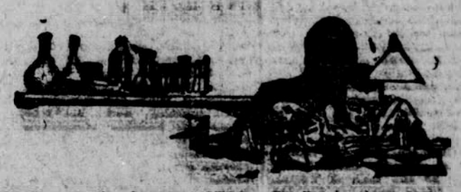
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/July Sellers ..	£ 20 3/8
Tone—Firmer but quiet.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
To June July Buyers	£ 20 1/4
Market opened firm, but closed quiet.	
July/Aug. Sellers	39/6
„ Sept. Dec. Paid ..	38/6

RUBBER.

London, June 19.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug.	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	10 1/2
Tone—Steady.	

Reliable Preparations of Powell's Laboratories.



QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk o. HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.

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It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite supplies Physical strength.

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It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

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CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime Potash and Soda.) This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enri hes the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.

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SHARE BAZAR.

20th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 OC.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	403-10		
Bombay Cotton ..	470		
Bombay Dyeing ..	710-20-17-8		
Century ..	362-8 70-68-12		
Nagpur ..	496-4-502-8-1-4-2-8		
Colaba ..	192 8-68 12-92-8		
Crescent ex-divi. ..	235-36-4-35		
Indore ex dvi. ..	382-8-78-12-80		
Kohinoor ..	1050		
New Great ..	340-42-8		
Pearl ex-divi. ..	513-12-20-18-12-20		
Phoenix ..	470-65		
Bharucha ..	190-05		
Simplex ..	216-4-22-8-17-8		
Swan ex-divi ..	800		
Swadeshi ..	577-8-90-98-12		
Pahni ..	307-8		
Fazal ..	887-8 98-12		
Mathuradas ..	295		
Tata Mill ..	165 62-8		
Globe ..	42-8		
Mysore ..	105		
Madhavji ..	740-65		
Finlay ex-divi ..	540		
Gokak ..	100		
Edward Sassoon ..	182-8		
Meyer Sassoon ..	130		
Alcock ..	180		
Bombay Burma Old ..	312-8-17-8		
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	26-4		
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	71-4		
Bundi Cement ..	11-12-11-8		
Central E Mining ..	24-8-24		
Indian Cement ..	42-8		
Katni Cement Ordy ..	..		
Shivrajpur ..	..		
Tata Steel Ordy ..	319		
Tata Steel Defd. ..	78-62-8		

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 20.

MONEY.

The monetary position during the early part of the week was distinctly steady, but towards the close, more especially on Thursday, after the lowering of the bank rate to 6 per cent. conditions became easy with the exchange banks and the market generally. The last statement issued by the Imperial Bank shows an increase of about Rs. 121 lacs in the cash balance and the bank rate has been lower to 6 per cent. The trade demand, as evidenced from the figures of the statement, has again substantially declined; but so long as the loan of Rupees four crores from the Paper Currency has not been repaid by the Bank, it is improbable that the Bank rate will be further lowered in the near future. Call money is quoted at about 6 per cent. the rate for fixed deposits for two months being about 5½ per cent and for three months about 5 per cent.

The Economist of the 24th May states that "an advance of twelve crores to the Imperial Bank, as sanctioned and taken full advantage of, proved inadequate; further that accordingly a revised scheme is under consideration for utilisation next year." Commercial community in general would welcome any proposition from Government to increase the advance by the Paper Currency to the Imperial Bank with a view to help the financing of trade during the busy season and thus avoid the recurrence of excessively high Bank rate.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 29.33 lacs and the other deposits of Rs. 95.26 lacs. The cash balance has increased by Rs. 121.11 lacs and now stands at Rs. 16,55,74,000 the percentage being 17.15 as compared with 15.10 of last week. The Bank rate has been lowered to 6 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market, the prices of Government securities continued steady with no improvement in the rates, the decline in the Bank rate being already discounted. 3½ per cent paper is quoted at Rs. 68/2. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 98/3 and 99/2. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 were placed at Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 104/11 respectively. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were put through at Rs. 101/8 and 102; 1930 at Rs. 104 and 1932 at Rs. 105/2. 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 108/14.

EXCHANGE.

The Exchange market has been somewhat erratic throughout the week, but on the whole the rates were steady to firm, the highest rate for T T being 1s. 5-1/16d. and the lowest 1s. 4-29/32d. The fluctuations were due more to the money position than to any big supply of export bills. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought about £15,00,000 during the week at rates varying between 1s. 4-15/16d. and 1s. 5-1/16d. The one month forward rate is about 1/16d. lower than the rate for ready T.T.; while the rate for August, September/October is about 1s. 4-7/8d. The enquiry for bullion imports was again on a limited scale.

The dollar quotations improved during the week from $ 4.31 to $ 4.32-3/8 closing at $ 4.34. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 80.20, Belgian francs at 92.10 and the Italian lira at 99.10.

GOLD.

In the gold market the rates fluctuated through out the period under review in sympathy with the movements in sterling exchange, the volume of business passing being not large. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 95s. 8d. and 95s. 5d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/10/6 and Rs. 25/7/3 for ready, Rs. 25/10/6 and Rs. 25/7/3 for 18th June settlement and Rs. 25/11/9 and Rs. 25/8/6 for 17th July settlement. The rate for sovereigns was maintained round Rs. 16/2/3 both for ready and forward. The off-take averaged about 20,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 4 lac tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £1,92,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,40,300. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,35,41,138. This week's shipment is expected to be for about 2220,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was again characterised by sharp fluctuations during the week, with a tendency to a higher level of rates towards the close, the market being mainly influenced by bullish reports from London and the effects of continued buying of silver in that market for coinage by the Continent. The Shanghai rates were maintained round 3s. 3-3/4d., the rates being much under London parity in consequence of which China has been selling both in Bombay and the London market. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 35d. and 34-13/16d. for ready and 34-7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 83/- and Rs. 82/7 for ready, Rs. 83/1, and Rs. 82/7 for 21st June settlement and Rs. 83/8 and Rs. 82/14 for 21st July settlement. The off-take has further declined and averages some 100 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 8000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £1,27,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 4,05,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 133 bars and Rs. 4,21,408 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

SHARES.

There were four working days on the Stock Exchange during the period under report. Prices of cotton mill shares have been steady to firm throughout the week, there being a rise of about Rs. 50 in Swadeshi, about Rs. 40 in Nagpurs and about Rs. 30 in Bombay Dyeing shares. This rise results rather from speculative than genuine business, bear sales being the main support of the market. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 702/8—726/4—713/22; Central India Rs. 492/8—506/4—498/12; Crescent Rs. 232/8—237/8—235; Century Rs. 367/8—372/8—365; New Great Rs. 340—342/8—340; Pearls Rs. 511/4—527/8—517/8; Shapurji Rs. 195—190 and Swadeshi Rs. 557/8—580—573/12.

The miscellaneous section was steady but featureless. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 180. Bombay Burma Rs. 317/8; Bombay Trom Rs. 96/14 and Tata Deferreds at Rs. 70. Cement and Manganese shares are steady this week. Bundi Cements improving to Rs. 11/12xd. Katni Ord. is quoted at Rs. 73/8 with deferreds at Rs. 200 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 38/8. Tata Hydro shares have dropped from Rs. 830 to Rs. 790. Railway shares are steady with buyers. Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 845. Central Provinces Rs. 102, Gujarat Rs. 84; Sindh Right Rs. 160 and Tanti Valleys Rs. 617/8. The inquiry for Bank shares continues good. Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 1430 with Contributories at Rs. 321/4. Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 82/4, while the shares of Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 24/14.

SEABORNE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The figures of the seaborne trade of Calcutta for May 1924 show a considerable falling off in both imports and exports compared with May 1923. The imports show a falling off by a lakh and exports by 71 lakhs. Imports and exports for May respectively are 621 lakhs and 826 lakhs.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REPORT.

FOREIGN MARKET.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a small change both in New York and Liverpool markets as compared with last week. The market declined early on some long liquidation, but later improved on New Orleans buying and local and Wall St. shorts covering on reports of high temperature in Texas.

This week the American markets have witnessed both the upward and the downward course, and notwithstanding more favourable weather conditions the tone on the whole indicates a steady appearance. The markets still fail to show any decided movement in either direction and there seems little in the situation at present to encourage operators to have a definite view either on the Bull or the Bear side. The soundness of the spot situation is emphasized by the fairly steady retention of the old crop premiums over next on all the Exchanges, in face of any declines that take place. It looks as though the strength of the old crop will go in great measure to sustain values for the time being, despite the recent continued satisfactory crop reports, but should those latter keep on running on promising lines, sentiment may bring about a lower range of values, particularly for next crop options. However, nervousness is still evident as the supplies of cotton have now reached such a low level that the consuming world cannot face another short crop next season, and should accounts suddenly become less encouraging, the market will be in a vulnerable position and very liable to violent rises. In view of the expected extremely small carry over at the end of this season, the world certainly requires bumper crop next season which will enable some reserve to be accumulated after the past years of depletion.

It is surprising how strong the enquiry keeps in Manchester, despite the premium of this crop over next, and only serves to show the urgent need of supplies from most sections of customers. Increased activity has been witnessed in the actual turn-over of American spot cotton and rather more business has been done this week.

Broadly speaking it is extremely difficult to pronounce a definite opinion either way at the moment owing to the uncertainty of the weather which makes the position somewhat hazardous. Everything, therefore, depends upon the climatic conditions during the next fortnight and at this critical stage operations should wisely be restricted to quite small dimensions. Whilst there does not appear to be much to create enthusiasm on the Bull side in the near future, it is a dangerous policy to effect short sales with a view to realizing quick and modest profits, but the safest course we would recommend is that if values are pushed down under the influence of a growing "bearish" feeling due to expectation of a large yield next year, it will pay to buy on substantial falls as we consider that chances in favour of a rise are far greater than those in favour of a decline.

As regards the position of the local market the setting in of the monsoon and favourable weather conditions have caused a sentimental decline, but taking into consideration that new crop contracts are already quoted at a very material discount we feel confident that it will be a paying policy to operate cautiously on the "Bull" side whenever a set-back of any importance takes place.

The demand for actual cotton continues unabated and stocks of desirable qualities are being readily taken up both by European and Japanese shippers. Stapled descriptions are however not in request at the moment and there is a poor enquiry for same.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

New York July	28.80	28.65	minus 15
New York October	26.14	25.93	minus 21
New York January	25.14	24.95	minus 19
New York March	25.30	25.16	minus 14
New York May	25.40	25.17	minus 23
Liverpool July	16.77	16.90	plus 13
Liverpool October	15.21	15.32	plus 11
Liverpool January	14.72	14.85	plus 13
Liverpool March	14.60	14.73	plus 13
Liverpool May	14.45	14.58	plus 13

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach opened on the 13th instant at Rs. 531½ and going up to Rs. 532½ declined to Rs. 530½ on Commission Houses selling. Again advancing to Rs. 532 on general buying gave way Rs. 530 on Shroffs selling. On the 14th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 528½. On selling by Japanese and Commission Houses the prices dropped to Rs. 524 but again recovered to Rs. 525½ on scattered buying. On the 16th instant the Bazar was closed. The market opened on the 17th instant at Rs. 521 easier. Buying by Bull operators caused the market to advance to Rs. 524 but the prices again gave way to Rs. 521½ on one Japanese House and Commission Houses selling. On the 18th instant the market opened at Rs. 519 owing to lower advices reported from Home, and fluctuating within a narrow range improved to Rs. 520½ on Bazar operators buying, but again gave way to Rs. 518 on Japanese and Commission Houses selling. On the 19th instant, the market opened at Rs. 524 and steadily advancing to Rs. 529 on jobbers and Bull's buying closed firm at Rs. 527 on the same day.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 571½ on the 13th instant and gradually declined to Rs. 565 on Shroffs and brokers selling. Again going up to Rs. 566 values gave way to Rs. 560 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. From this level the market improved to Rs. 567 on Japanese Houses buying and closed at Rs. 569 on the 19th instant. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 500 on the 18th instant, On selling by Commission Houses the prices gave way to Rs. 422. Again touching Rs. 493 the values further dropped to Rs. 486 on Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs selling. From this the market improved to Rs. 492 and closed at Rs. 494 on the 19th instant. F. G. Bengal July opened at Rs. 544 on the 13th instant and closed at Rs. 542 on the 19th instant, the highest being Rs. 544 and the lowest Rs. 534 whilst Bengal Decr.-January opened at Rs. 454 and closed at Rs. 444 on the 19th instant, the highest being Rs. 454 and the lowest Rs. 437.

PIECEGOODS.

The conditions prevailing in the Cloth Market during the past week have shown very little change. The monsoon, having made a good beginning, the anxiety of dealers has been removed to some extent. It will however take some time for the wholesale demand to assert itself, and the merchants will have to be satisfied with the sorting up retail demand for a month or so. The tone of the market has remained steady, with very little fluctuations in the current rupee rates. The clearances have been satisfactory and the rate of exchange has remained in favour of the merchants. Buyers have not been keen to commit themselves to fresh transactions and prefer to await further developments. The firm tone of the Manchester Market has given fair support to the bazaar here. Telegraphic reports from Manchester indicate increased cloth inquiry and more Indian bids.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make some improvement has been noticeable. 45 inches Red End Grey Shirtings have appreciated in value by four to eight annas per piece. 45-48, and 51 inches by 38 yards Gold End Grey Shirtings have been out of stock. Grey Drills and Jaconets have remained steady with little demand. White Shirtings have been easier. 39 by 20 yard Gold End White Mulls have shown a reduction of two annas per piece. White Nainsooks have hardly shown any change.

Japanese Cloths have remained steady. Stocks are scarce, especially of Grey Shirtings worth about Rs. 21 per piece. "Duck" Drills are quoted at Rs. 16-1 per piece and are going in place of the Lancashire Drills.

Local Mill Cloths have been in better request, there being some demand from Calcutta buyers who have come here to purchase goods. The Bombay Dyeing Mills are reported to have sold to dealers in the bazaar seven to eight thousand bales of various cloths on the basis of Rs. 1-6-6 per lb. for Calender Shirtings. This sale being at half an anna per lb. more in price, it has given a firmer tone to the market. On receipt of good news of the monsoon from the consuming districts, it is hoped that a fair demand will be experienced.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under —

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	P.
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39 ×37	1/2/8	14	0	0
„ 100,000	45× „	..	16	0	0
„ No. 33,000	45× „	..	15	8	0
„ No. 2800	37× „	..	13	0	0
„ No. 4545	38×38	..	13	4	0
„ No. 15000	44×38	..	15	8	0
„ No. 16000	.. „	..	16	0	0
„ No. 17000	.. „	..	16	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× „	..	13	12	0
„ No. 2750	45× „	..	15	12	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	44×38	1/2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	38×38	1/2..	21	0	0
„ BB ..	38×38	1/2..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1/2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38	13	12	0
„ No. 4462	41× „	..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39× „	..	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48,51	×38Avg.	..	..	

GREY ILLDRS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	..	16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	8	11	0
„ No. 138	40 ×22	..	7	0	0
„ No. 636	44×22	..	7	11	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS— ....

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	27	8	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40	..	29	12	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 60	46×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600	51×19	..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56×19	..	11	4	0
„ No. 88	58×20	..	7	11	0
„ No. 1270	27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 166	39 × 20	..	7	12	0
„ No. 818	39×20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 1440	36×20	..	6	4	0
„ No. 5352	42×20	Net	10	8	0
„ No. 2755	42+20	Net	11	8	0
„ No. 1703	52 × 20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 119	37×18	..	5	2	0
„ No. 229	42×18	..	5	10	0
„ No. 339	47×18	..	6	2	0
„ 1K/4K38",43"48"53×18Avg.			6	4	0
„ No. 95	58×20	..	7	11	0
„ No. 66999	40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18	..	6	4	0
„ No. 875	45×18	..	6	12	0
„ No. 975	50×18	..	7	4	0
„ No. 615	50×18	..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	58×20	..	7	11	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81	... „	..	..		
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	... „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	4	2	0
„ No. 21021	..	..	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..	7	4	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	5	6	6
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati	..33×18	..	..		
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/ 33360			7	6	0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767	..26×18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	..	8	0	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510× 5520	..26+18	..	4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

No. 666 Grey Shirtings	Net	13	4 0
„ 2500 „	„ „	21	0 0
„ 55000 „	„ „	17	0 0
„ 5151 „	„ „	17	0 0
„ 3800 „	„ „	22	8 0
"C" Grey Sheetings	„	11	0 0
"9" Dragons	„	11	0 0
"Elephant" Drills	„	20	0
"Duck" Drills	„	16	1

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 18,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8 11	1/2
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	9
Pearl per lb.	1	8	9
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5202—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
entury (Bugle) per lb	1	6	0
Pelawan	1	5	6
Chula	1	5	6
Shirtia.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	3
Dhooties 10 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl	7	2	0
Hindustan per piece	6	14	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	1	12	0
Bombay United per piece	1	12	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	6	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 20.

There is nothing of importance to report since our last, and the market has ruled quiet and disappointing throughout the whole week. Demand has continued to be very slack and almost all the centres report dull business. Monsoon has made a good start but it is too premature to base any definite opinion about its course. China has been reported very quiet and Rangoon has ceased buying.

English Yarns are selling very slowly from stock and that too at heavy losses to the dealers in many cases. Forward business has not been possible owing to very high rates in Manchester, and very cheap Japanese sales.

Japanese Yarns have also been showing weakness for ready as well as for forward deliveries owing to further reduction in rates by the Import Houses due to decline in Exchange. This week reports sales of about 700 bales mostly of 20s and 40s. Import Houses are still sellers but the buyers buy only in small lots as they still expect lower rates.

Indian Mills do not report any substantial sales this week, as they are unable to meet the buyers in price, the difference being about an anna per lb. in some cases. Business therefore reported is in small lots only. Dealers expect lower rates in the near future and judging from the situation at present they may prove correct if Cotton goes down further. They are therefore not at all eager to buy in the absence of demand and prefer to wait.

The general tone is weak and in the near future there are no signs for the prices to improve. The market is in a very uncertain state at the moment.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June. 20.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	1	0	9
„	No.	20 1/2	1	2	3
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	15	9
David	No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	13	3
Lighthouse	No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	No.	40 /1	1	11	9
„	No.	42 /2	1	14	6
„	No.	20	1	3	6
„	No.	32	1	8	9

MILL STORES MARKET.

June, 20.

Egyptian Cotton Heads witnessed a more brisk demand, but there has been no advance in the prices, on the contrary, there has been a small decline of nearly quarter anna. Steel reeds have been ruling very easy, and several lots changed hands at Rs. 0-3-3 per 128 dents. Cotton Bandings saw little interest both in the prices and the demand. Fibre card can changed hands at Rs. 3/12/0 per each. Other sundries are practically quiet.

Among Bobbins, there has been considerable activity in Slubbings, conical pirns and Ring twist Bobbins. West pirns also witnessed very animated week owing to up country demand. Conical pirns are quite scare. Ring Rabbeth are quoted at Rs. 11 and forward lots are offered at Rs. 10/4/0 per gross. Weft pirns 5-3/8" changed hands at Rs. 5/8/0. Japanese Bobbins have advanced in prices, owing to difficulty of stocks available in Japan, as a result of earthquake.

The general tone of the market is quiet. The quotation are:—

Heads—15/40s. Rs. 1-12-3.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-5
Roller cloth 16oz Ken Rs. 8-4-0
Roller cloth 18oz Ken Rs. 8-8-0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-6-0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-6-0
Ropes Rs. 2-4-0
Fillets Rs. 0-3-3
Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs. 3-14-0
Slubbing tubes Rs. 24
Roving tubes Rs. 23
Pirns Conical 9" Rs. 8.
Pirns Universal Rs. 7
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 11
Warper Bobbins Rs. 74
Dobby Harness Rs. 22-8-0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 4
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of Affairs as on 13th June 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,45 00 000
Public Deposits		17,95 85 000
Other Deposits		72,41 07 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		4,00 00 000
Sundries		2,14 82 000
	Rupees	1,06,59 24 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposit in London	£ 1,476,600
Advance in London	£ 443,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 1,122,800

ASSETS.		
Government Securities		10,48 94 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 02 000
Loans		22,57 46 000
Cash Credits		37,75 42 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		12,54 04 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		19 47 000
Dead Stock		2,55 61 000
Sundries		102 25 000
Balances with other Banks		1,68 29 000
		90,03 50 000
Cash		16,55 74 000
	Rupees	1,06,59 24 000

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.

S S Macedonia, Potter, London. 2
S S Clan Macintyre, Horn, Cardiff.
S S Vigo, Rowntree, Hull.
S S Capo-di-Monte, Banzamino, Genoa.
S S Gambhira, Schlucher, Moulmein.
S S Millpool, Parttison, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 20.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Gazana, Hancock, Calicut.
S S Hymethus, Kyness, Calcutta.
S S Meerkerk, Coerkemp, Calcutta.
S S Naldera, Coldwell, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Shuja for Mauritius.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Macedonia for London.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Macedonia, 5650 tons, Captain H M Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 5th inst., a general cargo and passengers.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—The M Italiana's steamer Capo-di-Monti 5872 tons, Captain G Banzamino, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1908 tons, Captain H Davey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Naldera, 8856 tons, Captain G J Coldwell, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Meerkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Meerkerk 4886 tons, Captain R Coerkemp, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Siljan:—The T M Company's steamer Siljan, 2329 tons, Captain P Paulson, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, June 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfel, 3766 N F. N.F. L Edwards.
2 Naldera, 8794, London 21/6. M M & Co.
4 Castalia, 4083, L'pool, 26/6, Graham and Co.
7 Macedonia 5247 London 5/7. M M & Co.
9 Delta 9280 Aden, 28/6 M M and Co.
14 Wakasa Maru 3504 Japan, 26/6 N Y Kaisha.
15 Canara 2889 N.F. N. F. M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Graciane, 2252, K'chi, N.F., S S N Co.
5 Barala 1899 Basra, 25/6 M M & Co.
7 Hymettus, 2985, Cal, N.F., M M and Co.
8 Mirzapore, 4135, N F, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Azenfels, 3.304, K'chi, 17/6, L Edwards Ltd.
13 & 13 Nagpore 3226 N.F, N.F M M & Co.
14 Shuja 3112 Man, 25/6, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa 3277, Rangoon, 21/6, M M & Co.
C & 2 Chinkoa, 3.295, N F, N F. M M Co.
C & R City of Batavia L'pool, 24/6 N & Co.
D & E Hakodate Maru 3254 Japan, 26/6 N Y Kaisha.
H Maur 649 Bkok 24/6 F F C and Co.
M Varela, 1932, Basra, N.F., M M and Co.
P Siljam 2729 Dunkirk, N F T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 12th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 28th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Pidderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerf due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugola due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 20.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—200 bales Uganda cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 15 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 34 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 200 bales wool, B Harbhan and Co.

S S Castalia for Philadelphia:—72 casks. salted goat skin, Briskey Company.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—120 bundles shooks, J E Jowitt and Co.; 10 bundles empty cask with heads, J E Jowitt and Co.; 24 bundles hoops, J E Jowitt and Co. 1 bundle tops, J E Jowitt and Co. 3 cwt rape seed, C Jivanlal and Co. 84½ cwt ground nut oil cakes, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles—2 bales wool, Messrs. Hollinghurst and Co. Ltd.; 4 bales goat hair, Messrs. Hollinghurst and Co. Ltd. 51 cwt sandlewood billets, Sorabji Nawroji and Co. 51 cwt sandlewood roots, Sorabji Nowroji and Co. 22 cwt. maritima seeds, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Castalia for Philadelphia:—1 case goat skin, Briskey Company.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—[illegible]

cotton, B. Meyer and Co. 2002 cwt linseed, Vardhman Bros.; 98 bales Jubbulpore hemp, D M Doongaji; 8000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool; 129 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Naldera for London:—10 cases bristles, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S S Penbowy for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 100 bales Jabalpore hemp, D M Dungaji 380 bales cotton hemp, S. Purmanand and Co.; 50 bales hemp, row K Ramjiwan;

S S Pentowy for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros Ltd.

S S Hymettus for Sydney—1 bale woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Corfe Castle for Hull:—800 bags cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Azenfels for Hamburg:—6 bales cattle tail hairs, Grindlay and Co. 15 cases dressed cattle hairs, Grindlay and Co. 687½ cwt groundnut oil cake, L Ebrahamji.

S S Azenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas and Co.

S S Azenfels for Antwerp:—40 bales cotton fly, L Ebramji. 105 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 10500 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Capodi Monte for Marseilles—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ltd.

S S Capo di Monte for Naples:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Capodi Monte for Genoa:—20 cwt linseed Strauss and Co. Ltd.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Thomas Cook and Son; 4000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd. 470 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 465 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hull:—1500 cwt bold castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Constantinople:—95 bales cotton grey twist, I David and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—120 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 24 bales cotton yarns, W H Brady and Co. Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Bourgas:—19 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

WEST YORKS PILE UP GOALS.

WEST YORK'S 'B' ..... 6 goals.
(Walker 2, Wild 3 and Clark 1)
Y. M. C. A. 'B' ..... 1 goal.
(Penalty kick).

The second string of the Yorks had an easy day against the Y. M. C. A. 'B' whom they trounced to the tune of six goals to one. The military side out paced, out witted and out-manoeuvred their opponents every time. The first half saw the Youngmen making several attempts by the Yorks did what they like in the second half when they scored four out of the six goals despite the excellent saves by McCaully.

Soon after the start Walker the Yorks inside right drew first blood and in another five minute repeated his performance the combination of the youngmen was very poor and they hardly could elude the hard-working halves of the Yorks. The military were leading by two goals at lemon time. The Y. M. C. A. were lucky to get a penalty goal for they would never have scored, otherwise. Thereafter the West Yorks were all over the Youngmen and the Y. M. C. A. were severely tested till the final whistle. Wild was responsible for the third and fourth goal. Clarke shot a good goal from a long range. Wild shot the sixth goal after a good attempt by Taylor.

Teams were:—

West Yorks:—Coll; Smith and Salmon; Davidson, Clarke and Cadet, Takes, Walker, Wild, Taylor and Fernbridge.

Y. M. C. A.:—McCaully; Fox and Hyam; Murray, Hardy and Shea; Warder, Davis, Meyer, Court and Broadbridge.

Referee:—Mr. W. Crimmings.

POLICE BEAT HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Hindu Gymkhana conveniently arranged their Saturday's Colaba match with the Police to be played on the Oval on Friday when they have the use of the ground. The Hindu Gymkhana as usual found it hard to parade a full side and began with ten men. Doubtful hands gave the Police and penalty and Sen had no chance to save. The Police inside right McKenzie scored a good second goal with an individual effort. The Hindus played a better game in the second half. Sampat reduced the lead with a good shot. Bannerjee, Dutt and Bhattacharjee played a good game for the Hindus while McKenzie, Gardiner, Littlewood and Hewson did good work for the Police. The supervision was none too good and some of the decisions were very far from being correct.

Teams:—

Police:—Godwin; Thornton and Cooper; Sharp, Hewson and Shepherd; Littlewood, McKenzie, Kelly, Rabbit, and Gardiner.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Sen; Dutt and Gupta, Ramnath, Bhattacharjee and Sheth; Bannerjee, Chatterjee, K. Roy, Sampat, and Borua.

Referee:—Mr. Robert Shaw.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. West Yorks.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 19.

The following are the closing scores in the second day's play in county cricket matches which started yesterday:—

Surrey vs. Derbyshire:—Surrey won by an innings and 34 runs. Surrey declared their first innings closed at 284 for nine, of which Hobbs made 118 not out, and Derby were dismissed second time for 120, Sadler taking five for 32.

Northampton vs. Notts:—Notts' first innings closed for 306, Wells taking five for 35. Northants made 172 in their second innings, Denton scoring 53 while Richmond took eight for 56. Notts have made 145 for four in their second innings and require 66 to win. Whysall is 102 not out.

Sussex vs. Worcester:—Sussex won by five wickets. Sussex first innings closed for 155, Root taking five for 71. Worcester were dismissed second time for 55, Tate taking eight for eighteen. Sussex made 184 for five, Bowley making 78.

Glamorgan vs. Warwick:—Glamorgan's first innings totalled 134, Quaife taking four for 31 and Howell four for 36. Warwick made 169 in the second innings. Parsons made 53 and Ryan took four wickets for 36. Glamorgan have made 55 for one in their second innings and require 250 to win.

Kent vs. Middlesex:—Kent made 120 in the first innings, Durston taking five for 55 and Hearne four for 21. Middlesex made 131 in their second innings, Collins taking eight for 73. Kent have scored 84 for three in the second innings and require 154 to win.

Lancashire vs. Gloucester:—Lancashire made 313 in the first innings, Iddon making 86. Gloucesters' first innings closed for 179, of which Rogers made 79. Lancashire have made 129 for two in the second innings, Watson making 57 and E. Tyldesley 50, not out.

Yorkshire vs. Somerset:—Yorkshire won by an innings and 202. Yorkshire declared their first innings closed at 434 for eight. Sutcliffe made 213, Oldroyd 70 and Rhodes 56. Sutcliffe's score is the highest of the season. Somerset made 100 in their second innings, Macaulay taking three for ten.

Leicester vs. Cambridge University:—Cambridge University won by four wickets. Cambridge made 138 in their first innings, Skelding taking four for 42 and Bale four for fifteen. Leicester made 101 in second innings, Wright taking five for fifteen. Cambridge made 185 for six, Dawson scoring 55.

Essex vs. South Africans:—South Africans' first innings totalled 263. Taylor made 126 and Nourse 48. Louden took six for 71. Essex have made 296 for seven in their second innings and are 188 ahead. Russell made 108 and O'Connor 51.—Reuter.

LADIES' TENNIS MATCH.

LONDON, June 19.

The Ladies International Lawn Tennis match between the teams of the British and the American ladies was continued at Wimbledon to-day and resulted in a win for the British team by six matches to one. Miss Wills was defeated in two gets by Miss Mc Kane, who was superior in all departments of the game.

Following were to-day's results:—

Miss McKane (Britain) beat Miss Wills (America) 6/2; 6/2.

Mrs. Covell (Britain) beat Mrs. Mallory (America) 6/2; 5/7; 6/3.

Mrs. Beamish (Britain) beat Miss Goss (America) 6/1; 8/10; 6/3.

Miss Wills and Mrs. Wightman (America) beat Miss McKane and Miss Collyer (Britain) 6/2; 2/6; 6/4.—Reuter.

WIDE-AWAKE ALERT MEN

of business are those who keep their physical powers in first-rate order. One of the first essentials to perfect health is daily regularity, and when this is lacking nothing is better to set matters right than Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives.

Pinkettes prevent constipation, banish biliousness, sick headaches, dizziness, clear the skin, purify the breath, relieve Piles. Of dealers, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

COCHET VS SLEEM.

LONDON, June 19.

Paris.—The match in the Davis Cup between Cochet and Sleam was strenuously contested and a very fast pace throughout. The Frenchman was forced to use his utmost knowledge of the game in order to achieve the victory. Sleem's greater steadiness was partly neutralised by Cochet's fine overhead game. The match constituted a demonstration of the whole gamut of strokes possible in lawn tennis.

The last singles was not played owing to Lacoste's leaving for England to-day in order to obtain practice before playing at Wimbledon next week.—Reuter.

FRANCE VS INDIA.

LONDON, June 20.

Although France had already won the match, remaining games in the Davis Cup contest between France and India were decided to-day, France winning by four matches to one.

The following were to-day's results: Singles: Cochet (France) beat Sleem (India) 6/4, 0/6, 6/4, 2/6, 6/0.

Jacob (India) walked over Lacoste (France) scratched.—Reuter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MINOR GIRL.

Further hearing was resumed at the Girgaum Police Court of the case in which Shamsubi and Hasrat Gul Khan are charged with kidnapping a minor girl, Abasia.

Mr. Maher, Police Prosecutor, with Mr. Parulkar, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Azad with Messrs. Haji and Mabrekar appeared for accused No. 2 and Mr. Velani for accused No. 1.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Velani, Hassan Mahammad, father of Abasia, stated that on the outbreak of war he was in Arabia and joined the Turks, subsequently under a different name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, witness stated that he remembered no particular person from whom he heard the news of his daughter's disappearance but of the persons from whom he gathered the information he remembered Chuchu, Pagalbai and Hakimji. He was told that Hazrat Gool, whom he knew, had taken away his daughter. Hazrat Gool had never been on friendly terms with his daughter. He did not go to the police the same day he received information of Abasia's disappearance. On the 6th when he went to the police, Shamsubi accompanied him but was detained at the police station. He received two letters from Tar Mahammad, his prospective son-in-law, which he would produce, if required. The letters referred to his return but did not specify the time of his arrival. Three or four days after his daughter's disappearance Tar Mahammad arrived. He told Tar Mahammad of the disappearance of his daughter the first time he saw him. Tar Mahammad suspected him (the witness), he knew not why, and made personal enquiries. Nobody told Tar Mahammad in his presence that his daughter was taken away by Hasrat Gool. He also told Tar Mahammad that Shamsubi's husband told him that Hasrat Gool had taken away the girl. He knows the place of residence of Hasrat Gool's father. He did not go to him to complain of his son's reported kidnapping of his daughter. He does not know whether Tar Mahammad went to Hasrat Gool's father. After he lodged the complaint with the police he was called by the father of Hasrat Gool and reprimanded when he complained that his son had disgraced him.

Further hearing is postponed to a later date.

NO CRIMINAL RESTRAINT.

On Friday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing of the case in which Inspector Guider is charged with criminal restraint of Frank Harper on the night of the 25th April.

As already reported, the prosecution case was that on the night in question when Harper, in company with his friends, the Vinays, was about to board a tram car at Museum, Inspector Guider peremptorily ordered Harper to go to the Police Station at the peril of being hand-cuffed.

Mr. K. F. Nariman deposed that he directed the complainant, when the latter went to his place, on the night of the 25th April to lodge a complaint with the police. He also stated that on noticing omission of threat to hand-cuff in the complaint the next morning he brought it to the notice of Harper and the fact was inserted.

Inspector Guider, in his defence statement, repudiated the suggestion that he took out his whistle or threatened to hand-cuff the complainant and stated that what prompted him to call Harper to the Police Station was nothing but a friendly desire to wean him out of bad company. In fact, Harper felt thankful for his advice and parted in good humour. The complaint was evidently the result of extraneous instigation.

Mr. Kamra, in addressing the Court on behalf of Inspector Guider, tried to discredit the prosecution case by emphasising on the much too cordial relations obtaining between the complainant and the witnesses, the Vinays and also on the shady past career of the complainant. He said that Mrs. Vinay's frequent appearance in Court helped her to be a clever wire-puller from behind the scene.

Mr. J. B. Patel, in his prosecution address, pointed out that the evidence of witnesses in the case cannot be brushed aside with a light gesture on the facile theory, that they were all members of a happy family. If they were the only persons who were cognisant of the incident, that they were, intimately known to one another should not weigh in assessing the value of their evidence. Letting alone Mrs. Vinay, the evidences of Mister and Master Vinay were so straightforward that even the prosecution could not discredit them. Whatever might have been his past, there was no justification for the complainant to treat the accused as he did.

The magistrate summed up the chief features of the case and held that the complaint of threatened hand-cuffing on which the prosecution case was mainly based was not proved in evidence nor were the depositions of Harper and Mrs. Vinay reliable in that the one is a much-convicted man and the other is a woman of considerable experience of Police Courts. He, therefore, acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Further evidence was recorded before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court, in the case in which Ducan Arthur Hingurt, late assistant Station Master at Byculla, stands charged with cheating or, in the alternative, Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of two tickets from Byculla to Jaio valued at Rs. 36-4-0.

Mr. Joshi Railway Police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Sopher defended the accused.

Cross-examined by the defence pleader, ticket collector, Narayan Raghunath stated that he was on duty at Byculla Station on the 31st December, when there was one A. grade ticket Collector. He further detailed the procedure in respect of the collected tickets which are forwarded to the audit office after a summary of all the tickets is made at midnight. The passengers are allowed to enter the platform as soon as they purchase tickets at the booking office and the entries of the collected tickets are made after the departure of the train.

It might be mentioned that there is a constant change of pleaders on behalf of the accused Mr. Sopher being the fourth.

The case is postponed to the 26th instant.

POLICE CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH THEFT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sitaram Bhiva Patil, a police constable, Bombay City Police was charged with theft.

Mr. Joshi, Railway Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kamalakar defended the accused.

It appears from the prosecution that on the 3rd instant at about 6-30 a.m. the accused came out of Wadi Bunder Goods shed with a bundle in his hand which aroused the suspicions of the watchman there. As no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming from the accused as to his presence there at that time of the day and as to the contents of the bundle which contained potatoes, onions, almonds and gum, he was arrested by the watchman and given over to the police.

The defence statement of the accused was to the effect that on the day in question he bought the onions and potatoes on his way back from Dongri, where he had been to execute a warrant, and the almonds and gum were given to him by his sister which he put into his bundle. He then went to his brother-in-law working at Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. near Wadi Bunder and as the latter had not gone to his work they had tea with another friend and the accused started to wend his way home when watchman Gangaram Pandurang stopped him. Pandurang Sahaji came on the scene immediately, seized him by his uniform, snatched the bundle and arrested him.

The case was postponed to the 27th instant for examination of witnesses.

CHARGED WITH GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

Fazlu Rahman Wazir Alli and Syed Rahman Iman Alli, two Bengal Mahommadans, were placed before Mr. Khairaz, Ag. Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazegaon Police Court to answer the charge that they maliciously gave false information to a Customs peon on the 17th April with the intent that one Mohiddin be arrested, to his injury and annoyance, and aided and abetted each other in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Bowen, Government Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Mahale, appeared for the accused.

According to the case for the prosecution, on the 17th of April one Mohiddin Hamiduddin was searched by a Customs peon, Narayan Arjun on receipt of information from accused No. 1 that Mohiddin was smuggling cocaine and a closed envelope containing two packets containing 30 grains of cocaine was found with him. Mohiddin was placed under arrest by Mr. Hudson, Excise Inspector. On being charged with being in possession of cocaine without license he stated that he knew nothing about the contents of the envelope as it was given by two others to be handed over to one Jalal Ahmed, a fireman on "S. S. Chetla." In support of his statement, Mohiddin produced Sonumia and Abdul Kadar, who corroborated the former's deposition. Thereupon enquiries were made and the accused were arrested on the 19th April.

Atmaram Hari, a servant in a bidi shop at Reay Road, stated, on examination, that on the 17th April the two accused went to his shop and bought a postal cover. They also took a used postal form which they wanted.

Jalal Ahmed deposed that he is a coal trimmer on "Chetla." He did not know the accused nor could he say why the envelope was addressed to him.

Accused No. 1, stated that he knew nothing about the envelope. Accused No. 2, in his statement, made out that there was ill-feeling between him and Mohiddin over some money that the latter owed him and that this case was a false charge brought against him in consequence.

Nasir Ahmed, a defence witness, stated that four or five days before the accused were arrested they went to Khandevli in search of employment.

After two more witnesses were examined the case was postponed to the 26th inst. for addresses.

BOMBAY P. COOPERATIVE BANK LTD.

HELP TO CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Bank in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

The Director's Report on the working of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1924 stated:—

The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 25,610-3-11, brought forward, amounts to Rs. 1,18,158-12-9: An *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1923, and this absorbed 24,500.

The Directors now propose—

To pay a final dividend on the fully paid up shares for the half-year ending 31st March 1924, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (making 7½ per cent. per annum for the whole year) which will absorb Rs. 28,000; to pay a dividend at the rate of 6 annas per share on 1,352 shares of the new issue allotted on 7th January 1924, and 3 annas per share on 312 shares allotted on 13th February 1924, (calculated approximately at 8 per cent per annum) Rs. 565-8-0; to grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 6,000; to carry to the Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 36,908-11) Rs. 10,641-6-0; to carry to Reserve for Doubtful Debts (making a total of Rs. 1,00,000) Rs. 13,233-14-6; to grant a donation to the Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey Memorial Building Rund Rs. 10,000; to carry forward to the next account Rs. 23,218-0-3; Total Rs. 1,18,158-12-9.

It will be observed from the statements of accounts that there was an increase of over twenty lakhs in the working capital of the Bank during the year under report, and it now stands at over a crore. The increase is mainly due to deposits from societies, both fixed as well as current and savings. While resources of the Bank have expanded as above, we have been unable to utilize the increased capital thus made available within the co-operative movement, as we would have liked to do, and the surplus funds have had to be invested partly in Government securities and partly in short term deposits with approved banks, in order to earn at least sufficient interest to pay the depositing societies and others. It has not been possible, however, to earn any appreciable margin of profit on these surplus funds and hence our net profits do not show the expansion that an increase in working capital might lead one to expect.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—

CHAIRMAN'S REMARK.

The Chairman, in course of his speech said:—I have much pleasure in placing before you the Report of the Board and the Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year 1923-24. It is indeed a matter for gratification that the Bank's resources continue to expand and that it enjoys public confidence in an increasing measure. It will be a matter of special satisfaction to you that while other Banks during the period of exceptional stringency that prevailed in the money market in the first three months of 1924, raised their rates on short term deposits not only was your Bank not obliged to raise the rates beyond what it usually offered, but, on the other hand a reduction was ordered by the Board in the rates paid on deposits for 12 months or longer periods, and this reduction was given effect to without causing any depletion of the Bank's resources, which is a clear indication of the credit established by the Bank with the depositing public. While on the subject of deposits, I may be allowed to draw your attention to the progress made by our Branches at Dhulia, Baramati and Islampur in attracting the savings of persons of small means in fixed deposit, as well as current and savings accounts, and to the education of members of agricultural credit societies in modern banking methods. These deposits being usually for the period of a year or less, can only be utilized for the purpose of meeting the current needs of the members of the societies. The work of debt redemption of the members cannot therefore be 'systematically' carried on, until the Board is able to issue the remaining debentures. As the Government guarantee for these debentures is only for interest at 4 per cent, and as Government have till last year borrowed at 5 per cent and more it is not possible for the Bank to place these debentures in the market. If Government want us to carry on this work they must agree to increase the guaranteed rate of interest to at least 1 per cent above the rate at which they borrow. We have already approached the Government of Bombay with such a request and the interest in the Co-operative movement evinced by the Hon. the Finance Member in his recent speech on the Tariff Bill leads us to hope that our request will be favourably considered in those quarters.

While deposits have increased, there has not been a corresponding expansion in the advances made to co-operative societies and banks owing to the fact that district banks are increasing in number and taking up the work of financing primary societies in their area; and that consequently the Provincial bank's direct connection with the primary societies becomes less and less except in areas where there are no district banks or where the district banks are not prepared to take over the financial transactions of some unions or groups of societies even within their areas of operation. As the district banks feel strong enough to take over the unions or societies, these are transferred to them by the Provincial Bank. In accordance with these arrangements, the financing of three unions in the Belgaum District was transferred to the local District Bank and the outstandings of unions in the Gadag Taluka in the Dharwar District were taken over by the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank at Dharwar. At present only six districts in the Presidency proper have no district banks. Of these, four are considered to be co-operatively backward; while in the other two namely, West Khandesh and Satara, this Bank has started Branches to render help in the development of co-operation. Besides doing work in these districts through its Branches, the Bank has special tracts or union groups assigned to its care in eight districts, in four of which no policy of development is possible as the borrowing societies do not lie in such compact areas as would enable the Bank to undertake the responsibility for their development. Further development is however, possible in the remaining four tracts, as also in the two districts named above—West Khandesh and Satara. As regards the prospects of the work begun in the Bhil Tracts of the Panch Mahals it is not possible to say anything with certainty as the last season was unfortunately not a favourable one and owing to changes in staff it was not possible to establish close contact with the Bhil members of societies. In a tract where economic organization is still in a rudimentary stage, the population is illiterate and indigent, and the hold of the money-lender has not yet been slackened, the importance of such touch between borrower and lender can scarcely be exaggerated. The future of this interesting experiment in rural economic reconstruction is being closely watched by this Board who are extremely anxious to ensure its success by all means at their disposal.

The Bank owing to the reasons just mentioned has had to invest its surplus funds as short term deposits in various Banks approved for the purpose by the Local Government and in the purchase of Government securities. The deposits with Banks amounted to Rs. 24,00,000 as against Rs. 22,50,000 at the end of the previous year, while some time before the close of the year the figure was as high as rupees 36 lakhs. Investments in securities have similarly gone up from Rs. 12,54,260-10 to Rs. 25,26,199-12. As it is not possible to secure an average return of more than 5½ per cent. to 6 per cent. on these investments it will be seen that on this part of the Bank's working capital, it is not in a position to make any profit. The handling of these large sums even though they cannot bring any profit to the Bank is mainly undertaken as a service to the whole co-operative movement and with a view to enable its resources being mobilized and conserved to the fullest extent possible which the Bank has always considered a part of its duty as the apex Bank in the movement in this Presidency. You will, thus, understand why although the working capital shows an increase during the year, there is no corresponding increase in the profits. This has not prevented the Board from carrying out their policy of spending money when required for the purpose of efficient management and closer supervision. Owing to a larger inspecting staff having been engaged the expenses on inspection are higher than in the previous year by Rs. 8,786-10-9. The opening of branches and the expansion of work at the Head Office has involved considerable addition being made to the salary bill of the Bank. But my colleagues on the Board of Directors and I feel that this increased expenditure is thoroughly justifiable. They also hold that as the business of the Bank expands as they hope it will in the near future, it is necessary to provide for a well-trained competent staff to ensure efficiency and security.

It will be noticed that a very large portion of the Bank's transactions has been with agricultural societies. The Board believe that while the financing of agricultural credit societies must and will form the most important side of the Bank's business, there cannot be symmetrical development of the agricultural co-operative movement unless and until all classes of co-operative activities are linked and worked together. Agricultural purchase and sale takes precedence over other forms of co-operation and agricultural credit societies can only do real good to their members if their work is linked to that of agricultural purchase and sale. It is for this reason that at most of our Branches arrangements for agricultural supply and sale go with the provision of finance. The Board are prepared to assist similar schemes for the development of the joint marketing of agricultural produce in other areas. They welcome particularly, the initial success achieved in this direction by cotton sale societies in the Dharwar, Broach and Surat Districts, and they entertain high hopes of this movement benefitting cotton growers, if it is developed on right lines and is given the necessary technical and financial assistance. Other lines of co-operative work to be taken in hand are the financing of trade and commerce in the districts through urban co-operative banks and the reorganization of the hand-loom weaving industry in which considerable interest is being evinced at the present moment both by Government and the general public.

INCREASED IN SHARE CAPITAL.

As approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held last year it was decided to increase the share capital of the Bank upto Rs. 10,00,000 and a prospectus was issued in October. In view of the very tight money market conditions this season the response from the general public has been poor, although a special offer was made to original shareholders as suggested at last year's meeting. As a matter of fact, the Board, aware as they were of financial conditions in Bombay, did not expect large subscriptions from individuals. They are, however, glad to be able to report that a large number of central banks have subscribed shares, a few of them upto the quota fixed at a meeting held in the previous year. Primary societies under one or two branches have subscribed handsomely, while else where only a share here and there has been purchased by such societies. The Board propose to make it obligatory for borrowing societies and banks to hold shares in the Bank and even to fix some proportion between shareholding and borrowings. They have come to this decision because they are anxious that the Bank should be co-operative not only in name and spirit but also in its constitution, and the Bank can be thoroughly co-operative in its constitution only when co-operative societies and central banks interest themselves in its affairs as members and contribute to the share capital more or less in proportion to the facilities they expect from it.

I would invite your attention to one item in the proposed distribution of profits. The Board recommend that a donation of Rs. 10,000 should be made to the Fund started to commemorate the services to the co-operative movement, in particular, and to the public life of the Presidency in general, by your late Chairman, and my friend and co-worker, Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey. It is hardly necessary for me at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, which he was largely instrumental in starting and with which he was so intimately connected till the last, to recount the services rendered to the Bank or to the co-operative movement or to the public life of Bombay by our late lamented friend. I would only add that the object to which the fund is to be devoted is an equally worthy one, namely, the erection of a memorial building which will be the home of the Co-operative Institute, be the centre of co-operative educational activities in this Presidency (incidentally I may also add that it will also provide accommodation for your Bank) and I heartily commend this proposal for your acceptance.

The report was agreed to unanimously.

An amendment in the bye-law No. 77 was then approved and dividend as recommended in the report was agreed to.

Retiring directors for the ensuing year were elected and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL FALL.

Bhagwandin Kali, (25) a coolie, was working on a scaffolding erected in front of the Godawaterwalla's Fire Temple at Marine Lines on Friday at 9 a.m. when he suddenly lost his balance and fell injuring his head. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injury.

KNUCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY.

On Friday the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Shewantibai (10) a young girl, who was knocked down, run over and killed by a motor lorry driven by Mohmedali Ghairam at Clerk Road on Thursday morning under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mohmedally was present at the inquest.

Three witnesses deposed that the girl was going to the other side of the road. She was walking rather fast. The lorry driven by the suspect came fast and the deceased was struck by the left front wheel and fell under the lorry. The rear left wheel went over her head. The lorry stopped after going about fifteen paces. All the witnesses further deposed that the horn was not sounded and that the driver did not stop or swerve but drove straight before the girl was knocked down. The rear left wheel went over the girl's head which was crushed The lorry stopped after going about seven or eight paces after knocking the girl down.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by her having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven by Mohamedali in a rash and negligent manner.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

At about 12-30 p.m. on Friday a tragic accident occurred to a Christian young man in a tram car, who was removed in a serious condition to the G. T. Hospital. It appears a tram car No. 196 was going from Museum towards Dhobi Talao and another tram car No. 451 was coming from the opposite direction. When the cars crossed at Cruickshank Road near Cama Hospital the Christian young man who has not been identified yet and who was seated in car No. 196 with his head protruded was dashed against the bars of the car No. 451. He was bleeding profusely and became unconscious owing to injury and hemorhage. was removed to G. T. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

The class in Economics begins on Monday, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. Prof. Shah will lecture on Mondays and Tuesdays on "Economic Theory". Prof. Vakil will lecture on Wednesdays and Fridays on (1) "The History of Economic Thought" and (2) Use of Statistics in Economic Research."

The class in Sociology will be conducted by Dr. Ghurya on lines more in conformity with the prescribed syllabus. He will lecture on Thursdays and Saturdays at 3-30 p.m. on (1) Use, Scope and Method of Sociology, (2) Origin, Spread and Decay of Cultures, (3) Comparative Study of Social Institutions, beginning with Marriage. Those that wish to see him should do so on Monday, the 22nd instant at 12 noon.

FIRE AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

A fire broke out on Friday at about 9-15 p.m. on the second storey of Babu Building situate at Lamington Road near the police station. The building was occupied by tenants while the second floor was occupied to store cinema films by Messrs. Jiten Brothers. The building is owned by Dr. Gajanan. As soon as smoke was seen issuing from the house an alarm was raised and fire engines from Gowalia Talao and Byculla Fire Brigades promptly repaired to the scene. As the contents on fire were of highly inflammable nature great anxiety prevailed at first as it was feared the conflagration would envelop the surrounding buildings but fortunately the plentiful supply of water coupled with insistant operation of hoses brought the fire under control in half an hour and the fire brigades were successful to completely extinguish the conflagration by 10 p.m. The smoke of celluloid had a peculiar smell and gave much irritation to the throats of the firemen who were seen coughing for some time even after inhaling the fresh air. The cause of fire is not known nor the damage could be estimated at present.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Naldera" with the outward English Mails, leaves 1 p.m.

Bombay Currency Association, Annual General Meeting, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 22 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 23 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.
June 24 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.
June 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Monthly Meeting of the Schools Committee for June will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. (B.T.).

BUDUHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, at Nair Building Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. The subject for the lass will be "The Debt that Buddhism owes to Aryanism."

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the weekly Vedanta Class from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. on Sunday at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, near Santa Cruz. Both the classes are open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Hakodate Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd instant.

THE AGARKAR-DAY.

Under the auspices of the Agarkar-Day Committee, the Agarkar-Day will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, Bombay, when Mr. N. R. Phatak, Editor "Indu Prakash," will deliver a lecture on "Agarkar's Mission." Mr. G. K. Deodhar will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST MECHANICAL SUPDT'S DEPT.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagaon at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday)

WIDOW MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

A monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Nanalal Bookseller over Gujrat Type Foundry, Girgaum Road.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Educational Society of the Catholic Welfare Organisation will be held at the Antonio de Souza School Hall, Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-15 a.m. The Meeting will be followed by the Prize distribution to winners of the Inter-Schools Competitions and Tournaments of the Society Consul General of Portugal in Bombay will give away the prizes.

"A LECTURE AT SARASWAT COLONY". SANTA CRUZ.

There will be a general meeting of all Saraswat tenants at Santa Cruz to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (morning time) at the Saraswat School Hall, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will deliver his final lecture on "Tenant Coapartnership Housing Society." The discussion regarding reduction of monthly rent of all tenements will take place at 5 p.m. in the same Hall.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th June 1924, to 6 a.m. of 20th idem:

Small-pox attacks 8 deaths 2, Cholera attacks nil deaths nil, Plague attacks nil deaths nil, Influenza attacks nil deaths nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 85. Total mortality this day last year 74.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. V. Chitnis will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass by the Bombay Port Trust employees will be celebrated at the Cathedral Bhuleshwar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

BY CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA CHRISTIAN EMPLOYEE.

The Catholic Staff of the above Bank will celebrate their 4th annual thanksgiving mass to the Sacred Heart of Jesus to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at St. Ignatius' Church, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

ST. ALOYSUIS' SODALITY SILVER JUBILEE.

The Silver Jubilee Celebration of the above Sodality will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at the Mount Carmel's Church, Bandra. In the morning Solemn High Mass and General Communion at 8 o'clock (S.T) after which there will be the annual general meeting. In the evening, Rosary, Litany, Sermon, Te Deum and Benediction at 5-30 followed by a Social at the St. Aloysius School Hall. Band will be in attendance.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 20th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 19th instant.

The P. O. Mail Steamer "Khiva" carrying Bombay Mails of 14th instant ex S.S. "Dongola" left Aden at 5-30 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The steamer "Clan Murray" left Liverpool on the evening of the 18th instant.

SAWANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Sawantwadi State Subjects residing in Bombay will be held under the joint auspices of the Sawantwadi Sansthan Hitwardhak Sabha and the Sawantwadi Sansthan Maratha Shikshanprasarak Mandal, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodher Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel, to request His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to invest with full powers of administration His Highness Rajasaheb Bhonsle Sardesai, the Chief of Sawantwadi. Bhonsle Sardesai, the Chief of Sawant Wadi. A memorial to be addressed to His Excellency the Governor in this behalf will also be accepted at this meeting. All Sawantwadi Subjects are requested to attend.

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1924.

EMPIRE BUILDING.

The debate in the House of Commons upon the Resolutions for Imperial Preference illustrates the prevailing British mentality in respect of the closer knitting together of the Empire. It is a mistake to think, even on the authority of Mr. Asquith, that the fate of the Resolutions was sealed by the result of the elections last December. It is true the elections resulted in a total majority of the free-traders; but it is equally true that the protectionists had secured over five million votes, and that they still remain the strongest single party in Parliament. There is, besides, no guarantee that the influences which dictated to Mr. Baldwin the suicidal course of a general election last year may not repeat themselves under more favourable circumstances to any one of his successors in the near future. For the problem which Mr. Baldwin sought to solve by reverting to a policy of protection was the problem of securing relief for unemployment in Britain, and for the safeguarding of Britain's own industries in face of the daily growing deadliness of the competition. The Labour leader has chosen to give the debate an Empire-building turn, which was not quite unwarranted in view of the draft of the resolutions. And, it must be admitted, his suggestions for a closer knitting together of the Empire are far more rational, and have, therefore, a much greater chance of being generally acceptable than Mr. Baldwin's methods of a tariff wall. For while the latter ran the great risk of being breached every time a colony made up its mind to develop its own industries, the former, by securing the necessary manpower from the Imperial excess to the yet undeveloped Dominions or facilitating their securing capital in the central Imperial market for the same, suggests a greater probability and practicability, than when you ask your neighbour simply and invariably to help you. The gain to the colonies is distant and dubious, if Britain adopts a policy of getting all her food requirements from the colonies; which, besides having the disadvantage of introducing increased taxation of food in Britain itself, would involve the further complications with countries like India, which seem to have an excess of food-stuffs available for exports only because they have consented or been compelled to adopt a starvation standard for themselves in order to free a certain proportion of their crops for export. The moment that population in a Dominion grows to a point when its own resources just suffice to feed it, the entire fabric of Mr. Baldwin would tumble down like a house of cards.

The only acceptable suggestion in the course of the debate made by the Tory leader was about bringing food-stuffs to Britain from the Dominions at as low a cost as possible, and distributing the same as cheaply as possible, which Mr. Snowden has quite characteristically and quite rightly interpreted to mean the elimination of the middleman, who levies an unconscionable toll upon the cost of living in all countries. If the sober Socialist (?) Government of Britain to-day succeeds, with the support of the traditional champions of the rights of private property and individual enterprise, in eliminating the middleman from the realm of international commerce, and permits the international exchange to go on the right lines, it will have done a most invaluable service to humanity, and incidentally to the British Empire.

The alternative scheme of Imperial development outlined by Mr. Macdonald seems perhaps slightly more academic, but is strictly speaking the more feasible. The Dominions will never listen to holding up their pace of industrial development to suit the pockets of John Bull senior; and Mr. Baldwin needlessly weakened his case when he said that the Dominions should receive the goods from Britain, which did not compete with their products, duty free. For, there is no knowing what particular industry, now not existing in a Dominion, may be taken up aggressively to-morrow by it, even though its products may conflict with those of Britain. Mr. Baldwin imagined his suggestion could hold good for the best part of a generation; we would be inclined to say that for a country like India there is no certainty even for the next five years as to the course and measure of her industrial development, if only she had a government honestly intent upon a proper industrial development of the country. But in offering to supply labour power to the Dominions by sponsoring schemes of wholesale migration and in holding out promises of capital facilities, Mr. Macdonald certainly makes a more acceptable bid for greater Imperial unity than his protagonist did. And we have no doubt but that the future of the Empire will have a greater promise if this line of development is adhered to, than if the more grandiose suggestions of the conservative Party are adopted.

THE INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS

We are glad to notice that in the voluminous report published by the Madras Government regarding the two indigenous systems of medicine, Ayurveda and Yunani, in vogue in that Presidency as well as throughout the country, they have the fairness to assert that "from the stand-point of science, the Indian systems are logical and scientific, self-sufficient, efficient and economonical, except in the surgical line." Indian medical talent, therefore, has been anxious to secure advance in the teaching of medicine and surgery in this country, by evolving a course of instruction in which the best in the western system can be combined with the best in the Eastern. A notable attempt in this direction has been that of the National Medical College, Bombay,—an institution, which staffed as it is by members of the medical profession, non-official Indians who have made a name in Bombay as among the best surgeons and the best physicians, men who would be an honour to the teaching staff of any British University,—has won a remarkable popularity both for the excellence of its teaching, the facilities for clinical instruction it offers, and the noble ideal of self-reliance it has in view.

We are informed, however, that although the authorities of the National Medical College do not desire a single pie of Government grant, official pinpricks have begun to sting them. As usual these official attempts to come in the way of such a magnificent self-reliant effort in true national education, are indirect and subtle. The Bombay Medical Council, a creature of the Government, which keeps a register of medical practitioners to the possession of which are attached somewhat shadowy rights and privileges, has issued a warning to some medical men who happened to be registered against associating themselves with the National Medical College. According to this egregious communication, the National Medical College is an "irregular" institution. The communication ends in a pathetically lachrymose manner. The Medical Council is concerned "with the tragedy of the students who joined similar institutions at Calcutta," and its heart goes out to the students of the National Medical College of whose future as medical practitioners, it has apparently very gloomy forebodings. This threat of taking such medical men as are registered under the Bombay Medical Council, off that precious register, has had, we regret to note, some effect even on some Indian medical men of foreign training and recognised stability and reputation in the profession in this city. The result has been, as Dr. Vaidya was obliged to indicate in his inaugural address to the students of the National Medical College which we publish elsewhere, that there have been one or two defections from the visiting staff of the People's Free Hospital, owing to the fact that there are, unfortunately, certain Indian doctors in this city who are so denationalised that they are ready to join with a certain section of I.M.S. opinion in condemning the indigenous systems about which it appears to us its critics generally take case to know very little, if anything.

We wonder what is meant by the use of the word "irregular" in connection with the National Medical College. Is the public to understand that an institution, which it has learnt to love and respect, an institution which pays in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3000 a month for accommodating its hospitals, its classes and its students is not a *bona fide* institution? Are we to understand that an institution, which has a course of instruction, which has brought it unqualified praise from America and Germany, and also from some unprejudiced Englishmen in England, an institution which has taken care to make use of the latest western medical appliances in instruction, which has spent by this time nearly half a lakh of rupees in chemical research alone for Ayurvedic purposes, is not a *bona fide* institution? We use the word *bona fide* advisedly because we notice that in the "ethical rules of conduct" which the Bombay Medical Council itself has laid down, there is an explicit statement that its restrictions do not apply to the teaching of *bona fide* students. We are constrained, therefore, to observe that the warning, which is really a veiled threat, issued to registered medical practitioners by that body, has been prompted by a feeling of resentment at the success, rapid and astonishing, of the self-reliant and self-sacrificing efforts of men like Dr. Gopal V. Deshmukh, Dr. Sathaye and others in creating one of the best teaching institutions in India, where a determined attempt is being made to teach the best in the Western and Eastern systems. The resentment, we believe, is on the part of certain imperially-minded I.M.S. men, and the ultra-Europeanised Indian medical friends of theirs, who are willing to co-operate with them in vilifying the Eastern indigenous systems. We hope the public will see to it that these systems are not killed as some "friends" of India wish them to be killed, and that they will give their financial support, not only in thousands but in lakhs, to the institution which has embarked upon the costly enterprise of resusciating those systems. We would advise the Government to leave the National Medical College alone. It can very well take care of itself and its work, if only the official pinpricks do not function. There is no danger that it will lower the standard of medical instruction. On the contrary it will raise it.

Notes of the Day.

New South African Parliament.

General Smuts has asked his supporters to be of good cheer. They are truly in need of this exhortation. For, not only has the South African Party seen its leader losing his seat, but even some of his colleagues in the Cabinet have also been summarily rejected by the electorates. The latest results of the election show that, even if General Smuts manages to get re-elected—twelve elected members have already offered him their seats—his return to office is impossible. General Hertzog will be the Premier and will, in all probability, form a Nationalist Government, with the support of the Labourites, but without the inclusion of the representatives of the latter in the Cabinet. Even if the Nationalists are inclined to repudiate their election Pact not to raise the question of secession from the Empire during the life-time of the new Parliament, the strength of the Opposition parties will make it impossible for them to do so. The comments of the South African Press shows that the defeat of the Smuts Government is not regretted and much benefit is expected from new men and new methods. So far as Indians in South Africa are concerned, while the disappearance of General Smuts will be hailed by them with satisfaction, there is no reason to hope that his policy towards them will undergo any welcome change under the new Government.

Col. Yate's Solicitude.

Col. Yate is never so happy as when he is giving vent to his keen and disinterested solicitude for the interests of India. On Wednesday he asked the Under-Secretary of State what steps the Government of India were taking to improve the efficiency of the Indian Municipalities, especially those of Bengal and the United Provinces. It is a pity that Prof. Richards damped the enthusiasm of the gallant Colonel by reminding him that local self-government being a transferred provincial subject it was not open to the Government of India to intervene in its administration. It is not necessary to enquire into the motive prompting Col. Yate. The capture of the Municipalities of Allahabad and Calcutta by Congressmen has obviously frightened him. It is surprising that Col. Yate has not extended his sympathy to the Bombay Presidency. Now that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has confirmed its resolution regarding the boycott of British Empire goods, he will, we hope, not forget Bombay when he next asks a question in the Commons.

Unnecessary Resolutions.

The valuable time of the Corporation was wasted on Thursday in discussing two resolutions which were absolutely uncalled-for. The fatuous resolution of Rao Bahadur Pai, prohibiting politics in the Schools Committee and the schools under its jurisdiction, was carried by a bare majority. It was far from being an honest proposition as was shown by successive speakers,—by even those who did not belong to the Nationalist Party. The mover drew upon his imagination to support an indefensible case. There have been no politics brought into the working of the Schools Committee hitherto, and it is Mr. Pai and his friends who, infuriated at the efforts of Mr. Patel and other members to keep the children free from the virus of flunkeyism, have tried to cloud the whole issue by subterfuges which cannot deceive any right-minded citizen. As was made plain, the supporters of the resolution had no objection to the school children observing the Empire Day, but they object to the children being taught to love their own country and its leaders.

Boycott of British Empire Goods.

The motion for the rescission of the boycott resolution met the fate it deserved. Nothing has happened during these last eight months to induce the Corporation to alter its decision, except the advent of the Labour Government, the relegation of India by the Secretary of State to eternal bondage to Britain and the insistence on the superlative excellence of the Fabian methods of Lord Olivier and his friends. The Kenya wrong remains unredressed and though a Committee has been appointed to discuss the question of immigration, India cannot be satisfied until the policy of the White Paper is entirely repudiated. Mr. Jehangir Petit, who destroyed the pretty fancy about a change of heart on the part of the Labour Government, showed how effectively the resolution could be carried out. The fact that the Municipal Commissioner himself had not come forward to ask for the rescission of the resolution is a proof that the boycott is feasible. That he has hitherto been able to defy the wishes of the Corporation in this respect is merely due to the fact that the majority of the latter's representatives on the Standing Committee have not been loyal to it.

An Igatpuri Grievance.

We publish elsewhere the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Igatpuri protesting against the enormous increase in the land assessments as a result of the new city survey held a few years ago. If the statements made in the resolutions are true, the assessment has been raised to over 1,000 per cent., truly a scandalous state of things which calls for prompt consideration and remedy at the hands of the Government. Evidently the officers who are responsible for these assessments imagined that the land-owners and house-owners of Igatpuri were millionaires who would not grudge paying any assessments levied upon their properties! Even the open spaces which bring no income are assessed at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre. And what is worse still the balance lying with the Government out of the amount recovered from the people to defray the cost of the survey is not yet refunded! The whole thing is an apt illustration of the lengths to which official high-handedness and disregard for the interests of the people can go. Some member of the Council must demand prompt inquiries into the matter and see that the grievances from which the people of Igatpuri are suffering, are redressed.

Dacoities in the Suburbs.

From the number of dacoities reported in the Press from day to day, both in the city and the suburbs, we fear a wave of crime has come, probably due to the prevailing depression, and perhaps also in some measure to the large importation of labourers by the public bodies in the city from all parts of India. Whatever may be the cause, it is undesirable that this state of things should continue. The result of these daring crimes is that people are getting more and more afraid of living in the suburbs, for there they have neither an adequate police force to protect them nor the required facilities for the possession of fire-arms. It will be observed that in every case of dacoity or murder during the last few months, in the suburbs of Bombay,—not to speak of the city itself—fire-arms have been invariably used against a defenceless population. Not only have the victims been killed or maimed, but the neighbours have been prevented by the dacoits from coming to the help of the victims. However much the authorities may claim to have done to minimise the incidence of crime in the city and its suburbs, the people, who are the real sufferers, feel that very little has been done to check it. As we have often stated in these columns, a liberal distribution of fire-arms is necessary to give these daring murderers a lesson and the poor victims some sort of courage to withstand them. But political distrust of the worst type is dogging the footsteps of the authorities.

BOMB AT A BANQUET!

FOUR EUROPEANS KILLED.

CHINESE ASSAILANT ESCAPES.

LONDON, June 20.

Hongkong.—A bomb was thrown to-day at M. Merlin, Governor of Indo-China, who is visiting Canton. Three Europeans were killed. Merlin was unhurt.

LATER.

M. Merlin was attending a banquet in his honour by the French community at Victoria Hotel when a Chinaman threw a bomb at the party. Demaretz, Manager of the General Silk Importing Company of New York, his wife and Roageau of the Bank of Indio-China were killed. Geriu, a silk merchant and turner was mortally wounded and five others were seriously injured. The assailant escaped. He jumped into the river and was lost in darkness.

LATER.

Four Europeans and three Chinese waiters were killed by the bomb. Doctor Casabianca, the Acting French Consul, lost his left arm.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO MATTEOTI AFFAIR.

ARREST OF A FASCIST LEADER.

LONDON, June 19.

Rome.—The arrest of Sgr. Marinelli, one of the original Fascists and Administrative Secretary of the Party since its foundation and enjoying authority second only to Sgr. Mussolini's, has amazed and shocked the public though the fact that he was not included in the Directory (mentioned on June 16th) has already revealed that he no longer enjoyed Sgr. Mussolini's confidence.—Reuter.

CAIRO MURDER TRIAL.

STUDENT SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS HARD LABOUR.

LONDON, June 20.

Cairo.—The trial of the two students charged with the murder of Corporal Ryan ended in one being acquitted and the other sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour. This was the first trial for political murder since the abolition of the Martial Law.—Reuter.

RODEO CONTESTS AT WEMBLEY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS CAUSES AGITATION IN COUNTRY.

LONDON, June 20.

Rodeo contests in the Empire Exhibition Stadium in which American and Canadian cowboys perform the most daring feats of horsemanship have excited considerable agitation in Parliament and the country as a consequence of alleged cruelty in the course of lassoing and securing wild steers. Several steers which were hurt had to be killed. Police Court proceedings have been instituted against the promoters. Meanwhile, as a consequence of the growing volume of protests steer-roping has been cut out from the programme.—Reuter.

POSTAL STRIKE IN CANADA.

LONDON, June 20.

Ottawa.—A general strike of Postal Employees has been proclaimed as a protest against the new rates of wages fixed by the Civil Service Commission.—Reuter.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEMORIAISLTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The 'Gazette of India' publishes the text of new instructions in supersession of the existing instructions for submission, receipt and transmission of memorials to H. M. the King-Emperor, the Secretary of State and for submission of petitions to the Government of India. The Gazette also publishes for general information rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under sub-section (2) of Section 96 B of Government of India Act, part of which are already in operation and part of which relating to appeals will come into force from 21st June, 1924.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAWS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, June 20.

Abdul Razzak, the famous outlaw, who had stabbed several local policemen and escaped to Lucknow where he was captured by the Kotwal of Agra, has been sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. His chief lieutenant Kareem *alias* Nikkor also got six years under Section 307 I.P.C. Both were sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Agra.

FRENCH POLICY.

CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

HERRIOT'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, June 20.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says: In the Chamber to-day speaking on the question of finances M. Herriot declared that he had been an advocate of stabilisation of the Budget and did not want introduction of any new expenditure without a corresponding revenue. The Government would work to bring about economies.

The Premier advocated full agreement between England, Belgium and France which would oblige Germany to respect the guarantees she would give. He added that France was quite pacific and wanted to settle the question of the Reparations and security.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, June 20.

Paris.—The Socialist attitude towards M. Herriot's Government was defined in a statement of M. Paul Faure in the Chamber today namely that the Socialists will retain their independence but support the Government as long as the latter remains true to its own principles. M. Herriot has forshadowed a stringent financial retrenchment and a rigorous collection of income-tax. M. Dulared at present will not ask his question on the capital levy.—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN NEW GOVT.

LONDON, June 20.

Prior to M. Herriot's departure to London the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 313 votes against 234. M. Poincare's nominee De Selves has been elected the President of the Senate, by 151 votes against 134 against M. Herriot's candidate M. Bienvenu Martin.—Reuter.

TAMIL NADU SUPPORTS MAHATMA.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

The Secretary, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, wires under date, Trichinopoly, the 20th instant:—The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee at its general body meeting to-day passed the following resolutions:—

This Committee unanimously suggests Mahatma Gandhi's name to the presidentship of the ensuing Congress at Belgaum.

The Tamilnad Congress Committee in a general meeting assembled accords its support to the resolutions notified by Mahatma Gandhi for the All-India Congress Committee of the twenty-seventh instant at Ahmedabad.

This Committee regrets that the members of the All-India Congress Committee from this province are unable to be present in full strength, but as nothing will be gained by mere voting strength and everything depends on our determination to carry out the policy and resolutions adopted by the Congress this Committee hopes that either the recommendations of Mahatmaji will be accepted and the Congress programme vigorously prosecuted or that the All-India Congress Committee will give up the programme and adopt one such as it feels really inclined to prosecute.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 20.

As previously announced the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is making arrangements for the reception, accommodation and entertainment of members of the A. I. C. C. attending the next meeting. They will be put up in the palatial Mirzapur Bungalow of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai which he has kindly placed at the disposal of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee for use during the days the A. I. C. C. is in session.

Meetings will be held in the new Municipal Hall. Members are requested to intimate the exact date and time of their arrival at Ahmedabad.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

INDIAN STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The following is the list of the successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—(1) Khondaker Fazle Sobhan, (2) Pran Nath Thapur, (3) Kodandera Devayya Bopayya, (4) Kodandera Subbayya Thimmayya, (5) Tara Singh and (6) Brij Bhushan Singh.

FIGHT WITH FISTS.

DEPUTIES AT LOGGERHEADS.

SCENE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, June 20.

Paris.—There was an uproar in the Chamber yesterday evening. The sitting was twice suspended; firstly, owing to a battle of expletives between the Rightists and the Leftists, and secondly owing to a fight with fists between the Socialists and the Communists. At midnight the Socialists assaulted a Communist deputy who declared the Socialists were traitors to the working classes because they supported the Government. A melee ensued in which Communist Matny standing on a bench directed the operations whirling a belt round his head. The Radicals were aghast. The Right and the Centre cheered ironically.—Reuter.

THE O'DWYER CASE VERDICT.

LIBERAL LABOURS VIEW.

The "Bengalee" publishes the following Cable from its London correspondent:—

Further comments in the Liberal and Labour press emphasises the "Manchester Guardian's" view that the verdict in the O'Dwyer-Nair case as likely have the unhappy effect of weakening Indian confidence in British justice.

The "New Statesman" suggests that notice should be taken by Parliament of the Judge's conduct who was guilty of an outrage upon the principles of British justice.

To restore Indians' confidence in Parliament's sense of justice the "New Leader" urges the repudiation of the verdict. Otherwise Indians will draw the conclusion that Mr. Gandhi was right to despair of the English sense of justice and calls upon the Labour Government to convince Indians that we are sincere in our resolve to concede as promptly as we can do it, without disorder full and honest measure of Home Rule.

The "Nation" in a striking article takes the late Conservative Secretary of State to task for his inability to restrain Sir Michael O'Dwyer from an action which could not fail to be an imperial calamity. It says the verdict in Indian minds will tend to confirm the truth of Mr. Gandhi's view that justice for India cannot be obtained from an alien government or law court.

INDIAN COMMUNISTS' DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, June 19.

The Labour Press, Bombay, wires to the Associated Press that the Indian Communists' Defence Committee has been formed with the following as members:—Mr. Trimbak Vishnu Parvate, Assistant Editor "Lokhamanya", Keshao Nilkanth Joglekar of the "Socialist" and the Manager, Labour Press, Bombay; and Mr. Vasudeo Hari Joshi, Private Secretary to Mr. Dange, one of the accused in the Cawnpore Communist Case as Secretary. The Committee issues an appeal to the Indian public and Communist Party of Great Britain for funds up to Rs. 1,500. The Committee wants to defend the accused in the Appellate Court, Allahabad with a view to eliciting from the Court the Indian Government's view of the Indians' right to form a Communist Party in India.

DEATH OF A SOCIAL REFORMER.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRELI, June 19.

Widespread sorrow is felt in Gujarat and Kathiawar at the death at Amreli of Mr. Harjiwandas J. Verma of Broach who had been engaged for many years in advocating widow remarriage and removal of social disabilities of the Depressed Classes. A devoted admirer of Swami Dayanand, the deceased was deeply imbued with the teachings of the "Rig-Veda" and the "Satyartha Prakasha" and was mainly responsible for infusing a spirit of intense earnestness among the resident students of the Lohana Boarding Houses at Baroda and Amreli. A memorial fund is being organised as a lasting tribute to his memory and prizes will be awarded from the interest accruing from it to the best essayists every year.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The next session of the Chamber of Princes will be held at Delhi from 17th to 22nd November.

UTKAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CUTTACK, June 19.

The Utkal Provincial Conference will take place on 28th and 29th instant.

ANGLO-MEXICAN RELATIONS.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S BEHAVIOUR.

PREMIER'S WARNING.

LONDON, June 19.

Mr. MacDonald, in a statement in the House of Commons to-day, said that Mexico had accused Mr. Cummins of writing insulting letters and demanded his immediate withdrawal. The letters which Mr. MacDonald had read related to the attempt of the Mexican Government to dispossess the British subject, Mrs. Evans, of her farm. Mr. MacDonald said that there was nothing objectionable in the letters. (Cheers.) If Foreign Offices objected to such communications, there would soon be no diplomatic relations at all. The Mexican Government's behaviour was inexcusable. It had threatened to break in the Legation on June 16th if Mr. Cummins did not surrender.

Mr. MacDonald warned the Consul-General of the gravity of such a step and requested action should be suspended until Sir Thomas Hohler's mission had arrived. The Mexican Government refused. The United States Government at Mr. MacDonald's request had arranged for a safe withdrawal of Mr. Cummins and to take charge of the Legation. Mr. MacDonald amid cheers emphasised the necessity of protecting the British subjects and safeguarding the British Government's dignity. He concluded by saying that he was not quite sure of what had happened to Mrs. Evans, but he believed no harm. The whole story was a very romantic one. Mr. Cummins in letters said that she had been left defenceless and alone except for the assistance of a brave young American.—Reuter.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. CUMMINS STOPPED.

LONDON, June 19.

Mexico City.—President Obregon has ordered the stoppage of proceedings for expulsion of Mr. Cummins after learning that Britain is withdrawing Mr. Cummins to-morrow.—Reuter.

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD ON 24TH JUNE.

LONDON, June 20.

It has been arranged that the first formal conference between the Indian Colonial Comittee and the Colonial Office which had to be postponed owing to the illness of Mr. Thomas will be held at the Colonial Office on June 24th.—Reuter.

GURUDWARA COMMITTEE.

WHY NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 20.

In a special note issued to the Press, the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee refers to the cause of the failure of recent negotiations. It says that there is a legitimate anxiety in the *panth* to learn the reasons. It is not advisable at this stage to publish any detailed account of the proceedings but S. G. P. wishes to announce that the break was not due to any unreasonable demand on its part but was due to the fact that in the end although there was practical agreement on all other points Government was not prepared to promise to release an important batch of Jaito prisoners in any case not to make an explicit announcement or give a definite assurance about the release of all other religious prisoners even on the passage of a Gurudwara Bill in the Legislative Council. No explanation is necessary as to the release of prisoners being a vital question for ensuring the successful working of any Gurudwara Legislation. The Sikh Councillors too have been repeatedly emphasising this in the Legislative Council.

THE HOLY CARPET.

LONDON, June 19.

Cairo.—It is officially announced that the Holy Carpet will be taken to Jeddah on June 30th.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

The Governor and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House Ganeshkind on Thursday the 19th June. The following had the honour of being invited:—Lieut.-General Sir Harold and Lady Walker, Mr. H. B. Morkill, Mr. G. E. Chatfield, Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Pridmore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Monteath, Miss Dalgleish, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. H. Dunsford, Lt.-Col. R. C. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Whyte, Lt.-Col. E. P. Argyle, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Revd. and Mrs. C. B. G. Collier, Mr. A. E. Mirams, Major E. H. Lancaster, Major and Mrs. T. W. Corbett, Major and Mrs. J. D. Kidd, Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Rawlinson Revd. and Mrs. L. L. Hill and Miss L. A. White.

Mr. Gilbert Walker left Simla for England preparatory to retirement pending the arrival of Dr. Field Dr. W. B. Normand will officiate as Director-General of Meteorology.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

HERTZOG'S VICTORY.

SMUTS-ITES IN MINORITY.

LONDON, June 19.

Cape Town.—The latest state of the parties is:—

Ministerialists	.....	52
Labour	.....	18
Nationalists	.....	59
Independent	.....	1

The last few results are not expected within forty-eight hours, but it is almost certain that the Pact has a majority of 27.—Reuter.

NOT TO BE "GOVERNED BY VIOLENCE"

GEN. HERTZOG'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, June 20.

Bloemfontein.—Adressing an enthusiastic open air demonstration General Hertzog emphasised the necessity of co-operation between the two races for which he had always worked and declared although the Pact had formally ended he was convinced that the two parties strongly desired to continue to co-operate. General Hertzog gave the assurance that the people of South Africa would no longer be "Governed by violence."—Reuter.

THE "NEW BURMA."

EDIEOR CONVICTED OF DEFAMATION

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 19.

The District Magistrate passed orders today in case in which Mr. Bahlaing and Mr. Bathein Editor and printer of the "New Burma" English Nationalist weekly of Rangoon were prosecuted by Mr. Hutton, Inspector of Police, for defamation. The Complaint was that the accused published a statement alleging that the complaint connived at gambling during the cremation ceremony of Pongyi presumably on the receipt of bribes. Both the accused were found guilty and the editor was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees while the printer was fined two hundred rupees.

CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 19.

City Intelligence Police arrested this afternoon Mr. Subramaniya Siva under Section 124 A for delivering speeches on the 4th and 11th May on the Triplicane Beach alleged to be of a seditious character. Siva was produced late in the afternoon before Mr. Pandalai, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Accused represented to the Magistrate that he was a sick person and prayed that he might be let on bail. The accused was let on bail on a personal bond of Rs. 2,000 and a security of a like amount.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 19.

Accused of enticing away and unlawfully concealing and detaining Banobai, wife of Dr. Mir Anwaruddin, with the alleged object of doing away with her life, Rahanat-un-nisa Begum and three others were again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, when Dr. Anwaruddin, complainant, intimated to the court that he had applied to the High Court for transfer of the case to some other court and that Mr. Justice Devadoss had admitted the apolication yesterday, ordering an interim stay of proceedings and posting the transfer application for hearing to July 7th. His Worship adjourned further hearing of the case till July 10th accordingly.

ARREARS IN CIVIL COURTS.

A NEW MADRAS SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, June 20.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Madras intends very shortly to introduce in the Legislative Council a bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act the object of which is to dispense with the necessity of opening temporary courts when arrears increase, by providing for certain number of peripatetic judges who can with a small establishment be sent to places where relief is necessary and would move on to other places after reducing arrears. It is expected that the bill will be introduced in September.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Royal Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery will shortly be merged into a single regiment with the title of Royal Artillery under the scheme of re-organisation. The Royal Horse Artillery will retain its title.—Reuter.

Sir Dighton Probyn is dead.—Reuter.

A Public Works Department Notification issued in the Punjab Gazette (20th June) records deepest regret of the Punjab Government on death of Mr. J. H. Middleton Superintending Engineer of Public Works Department, Punjab Irrigation Branch.—A. P.

INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

PROPOSAL FOR RETALIATORY MEASURES.

BOARD OF TRADE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. Webb, introducing the Board of Trade estimates, said that owing to the development of the Imperial Shipping Committee it had been decided to pay hitherto the unpaid Chairman, Sir Harold John Mackinder, two thousand pounds a year. The trade conditions were considerably more promising than last year. There had been a wonderful increase in the imports mainly principal raw materials on which the British Commerce depended. The exports also had increased. The coal and steel production in Britain had reached the pre-war figures.

Referring to the proposed tariff on iron and steel in India he said that the Government had not felt it right to interfere having followed the policy of fiscal autonomy which he hoped would have a unanimous support of the House.

Mr. A. M. Samuel suggested retaliation, but Mr. Webb was of opinion that this would only aggravate the position.—Reuter.

PREFERENCE DEBATE.

CRITICAL PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS

Special to "The Chronicle."

LONDON, June 19.

Critical parliamentary divisions on Imperial Preference have been taken and Government have come out safe. Six of Mr. Baldwin's ten resolutions were withdrawn. Four were carried to a division relating to duties on the Empire dried fruit, tobacco wine and sugar. All were defeated by a majority from six to twenty. Five labour members voted for preference and six in the case of the sugar vote.

LABOUR CONCILIATION BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

JAMSHEDPUR, June 19.

The members of the Conciliation Board arrived here this morning. They had an informal discussion with the representatives of labourers and Mr. Sanday, who represented the management of other works. The important question for settlement is the recognition of the local union by the employers. Mr. C. R. Das has been elected President of the Board.

TARAKESHWAR.

30 MORE ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESHWAR, June 19.

The situation is quiet. 30 Satyagrahis have been arrested to-day.

AMERICAN AVIATORS AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 20.

The American world-fliers have arrived here.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

The report has been received here that the American aeroplanes arrived at Tavoy river at 7-45 this morning.

RANGOON, June 20.

The following message was received yesterday by Mr. Kemp, Aeronautical Engineer, Monkey Point Aerodrome, from American Airmen at Bangkok:—"Leaving Bangok Friday 20th daylight." The message did not mention whether the aviators would fly direct to Rangoon or stop on Kalgauk Island. A later wireless received by the American Consul at night from the American destroyer "Preble" says "Preble" arrives China Bakir lighthouse at 12-30 on 20th. Request you to arrange for pilot and birth. Planes due to leave Bangkok for Tavoy river daylight twentieth leave Tavoy river for Rangoon." A wireless received this morning by the American Consul from the American Destroyer "Preston" says weather at Akyab is bad.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD'S MOVE.

DUTY ON FOREIGN PIECEGOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

The Allahabad Municipal Board in its yesterday's sitting made some important decisions regarding Swadeshi goods and duty to be fixed on foreign soap and piecegoods. Handwoven cloth and blankets made by hand is taxed at one pie per rupee. Piecegoods imported into India from foreign countries, four pies per rupee whereas handspun cotton yarn has been decided to be altogether exempt from any duty.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

A Gazette Extraordinary publishes the Home Department's resolution appointing the Reforms Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Muddiman. The terms of reference and the names of members have already been announced. The Committee will enquire into the difficulties arising from or defects inherent in the working of the Government of India Act and the rules thereunder and in regard to the Central Government and Governments of the Governors of Provinces. (2) Investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Act by action taken under the Act or by such amendments as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

The members are Sir Mahomed Shafi, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Mr. H. Tonkinson will act as Secretary.

The Committee will assemble, says the Resolution, on a date to be appointed by the chairman. Persons who desire to supply written evidence for consideration of the Committee should send to the Secretary of the Committee, on or before 1st August, a memorandum thereof, together with a statement of their full names and addresses and an intimation of whether they are prepared to give oral evidence if the Committee considers that any oral explanation of points in their memorandum is desirable. The Committee will report to the Governor-General in Council.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The registration has been accepted of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad of his office of acting President of the Legislative Assembly.

Finance Department:—Mr. A.W. Smart has been posted as officiating Chief Auditor Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, vice Mr. F. Wood is granted leave.

Commerce Department:—Government has authorised Metallurgical Inspector, Mr. R. Mather, Jamshedpur, to grant certificates under section three of Steel Protection Act.

The Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Major Munro is appointed temporarily Health Officer, Simla, vice Captain Webb, granted leave.

Railway Department:—Mr. V.T. Janson, Deputy Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of that railway, vice Mr. C. B. Barrie, granted leave.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

In jutes Howrah and Clives opened firm and with a good speculative support forthcoming rates gradually improved. Auckland, Fort William and Dalhousie had a good following and there were buyers of new Central Empire and Northbrook at current quotations. In coals Damagurria and Singaran continue to attract notice and Lakurka hoped a further rise. Bhulanbararee jumped six points and Mundulpole slumped eighty-five points from the previous quotation. The teas hardly exhibited any change with a moderate business passing. The tone however remains steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/15, 5½ per cent war bonds 1925 102/14, do 1926 104/14.

Railways:—Kalighat Falta Railway 72/8.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/5.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 362, Auckland 211/8, Barnagore 153, Birla 8/8, Cheviot 262, Clive 35/8, Dalhousie 379, Delta, 505, Empire 52/8, do pref. 107/8, Fort William 300, Fort Gloster 801, Gondalpara 797, Howrah 41/8, Hukumchand ord. 10/4, Kankanarrah 448, Kinnison 900, Lansdowne 261, Lawrence 323, Lothian 104, National 275, Naihati pref. 108, New Central 525, Northbrook 53/8, Nuddea 40/8, Orient 194, Presidency 7/15, Reliance 54, Standard 380, Union 500, Waverley ord. 8/6, do pref. 113.

Coals:—Bengal 653, Bhulanbararee 32/4, Damagurria 18, Gopalichuck 19/10, Kendadih 2/2, Lakurka 18/8, Mundulpore fully paid 41, Singaran A 6/12, West Tetturya 1/12.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpore Lime 11/6, Indian Iron and Steel 35, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 4/2.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 28/4, Central Namburnadi 12, Rajabhat 23/4, Sapoi 1, Cachar 99, Dantamara 5/12, Dimakuai 29/8, East India 18, Hattikhira 24/4, Singell 80, Tezpore 10/6, Tumsong 16/8.

Exchange, bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five pence.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, June 20.

Registration has been accepted of Sir Grand Hotel Orchestra followed by the news of the day from Reuter's and the Associated Press of India will be broadcasted by wireless at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. on Saturday the 21st June 1924:—

DANCE PROGRAMME.

One Step, The OomPah Trot, Dally.
Fox-Trot, Nights in The Woods, Harold.
Fox-Trot, Gagolette (From the Three Graces), Lehar.
Valse, Riviera Rose, Nicholls.
Blues, Honolulu Blues, Goldstein.
Fox Trot, Say It With a Ukalele, Conrad.
One Step, Land of Old Black Joe, Clarke.
Fox Trot, Chili Bom Bom, Friend.
Fot Trot, Horsey Keep Your Tail Up, Hirsch.
Valse, Angelus, Ettinge.
Blues, Robinson Crusoe Got the Blues, David.
Fox Trot, Leave Me With a Smile, Bartnett.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

RELIEF OF BOMBAY BEGGARS.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The question of the drainage of the city was debated for some length of time, on the motion of Mr. Winternotham. The Commissioner said though Government had turned down their scheme now, for throwing the sewage water into the harbour, if the whole position was again placed before them in the light of fresh facts, they might reconsider it. In the course of his speech he said, Dr. Viegas' remarks about him were about as correct as those made by "The Chronicle" about him ordinarily. He then proceeded to read out to the Corporation what was considered to be a remark made by Dr. Viegas but the latter at once denied that he had made it. Mr. Winterbotham in his reply said the Commissioner's speech was full of half-statements, mis-statements and wrong statements, and that instead of doing his duty properly he was poking fun at other people. In the end Mr. Winterbotham's proposition was rejected.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham moved:—

"That in view of Government letter, dated the 9th April, 1924, to the President, it is in the opinion of the Corporation advisable to abandon the drainage scheme adopted by Corporation Resolution No. 11226, dated the 23rd March, 1923, and proceed at once with a scheme for the drainage of the north of the Island having its outfall at Love Grove.

"That with this end in view the Commissioner be requested to report immediately if the scheme covered by Mr. Midgley Taylor's report, dated 31st May 1918, is suitable, if not to submit with as little delay as possible a revised scheme with detailed estimates."

He said fifteen months ago the Corporation had adopted a very elaborate and expensive scheme which was sent to Government and four or five months ago the latter asked the Corporation to depute a few members to discuss the whole question whether it was not possible to carry the Love Grave outfall scheme further. The Corporation had appointed a few representatives to discuss the matter with Government and since then a letter had been received from the Government flatly refusing to sanction the letting of the outfall into the harbour, and that letter too was referred to those very members of the Corporation. He thought since Government were not going to sanction their scheme, to persist in it savoured of knocking their heads against a brick wall. It was useless to persist in it, because it meant delay and any delay meant great danger to the north of the Island, which was without any drainage at all. The danger could not be exaggerated, for it was stated that the sewers of the city were already surcharged, and next year they were going to get into the city large quantities of water from the Tansa. They would have to some scheme to cope with that supply of water, and as it was it was impossible to have a new scheme before the year 1925. There was now no other course left for them than to seek an alternative scheme. They had already finished half the Love Grove scheme and the nuisance had very largely decreased since then. It was possible to carry on a drainage scheme for the north of the Island contemporaneously with the completion of the Love Grove scheme. If they did not do anything now then in the words of Sir Alexander Houston, they would be gambling with the lives of millions, when the larger supply of water came into the city.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded.

Dr. J. V. Vora thought the proposition was a mischievous one and they should reject it. He thought the selection of such members of the Corporation on the Committee, as Mr. Winterbotham and Dr. Viegas was wrong, because they were opposed to the scheme and they should resign now.

The President said the members were given no definite mandate by the Corporation.

Dr. Vora said the Corporation had spent a large sum of money in consulting experts and it was not proper to abandon the scheme now. No doubt Government had told them that they could not accept it, but it was not finally disposed of, and the Corporation should not commit themselves to another scheme just now, as every member was anxious to see the scheme prepared as soon as possible.

Mr. Haveliwalla moved an amendment referring the matter to the Drainage Committee for consideration and report.

Dr. C. Ferandez seconded.

COMMISSIONER AND "CHRONICLE."

The Commissioner opposed the propositions, as Mr. Winterbotham's suggestion was that they should abandon a scheme which 90 per cent. of the members had approved. They need not be anxious about the extra quantity of water which they would receive in the city after the Tansa Scheme was completed, for they would remember that they had already ordered new pumping machinery for the Love Grove station to deal with that quantity. The present machinery could deal with about 36 million gallons of sewage in fair weather per day and about 45 millions in the wet season, and when the additional machinery was received, they would be able to deal with about a hundred million gallons per day. But they must remember that when more water from Tansa comes into the city a larger portion of it would go to the north of the Island which was getting less water now than the south, and the extra quantity would therefore be dealt with by thee or four sewage outlet. About their new scheme, he said, it was temporarily turned down by the Government, but it was a pity that all the papers considered by the Committee were not yet available for publication, for they would have thrown fresh light on the whole situation. The Commissioner then gave a history of the whole sewage question in Bombay and said the Government had shifted their position from time to time. He informed the Corporation that Sir Lawless Hepper had in his evidence before the Development Committee in 1914 had stated that the sewage outfall should be at the southern end of the Island, at Colaba and not at Worli. He then also thought that by removing the sewage outfall from Worli they would have a ready-made residential area of about four square miles and in that case no fresh development scheme would be required. Sir Lawless had then no objection to the sullap water being thrown into the harbour, exactly on the spot where they now proposed to dump it into the harbour. The Committee had now drawn the attention of Government to this evidence. About the statements made by Dr. Viegas, they were about as correct as were ordinarily made by "The Chronicle" about the Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner then read out a remark which he stated Dr. Viegas had made in the course of his speech. Dr. Viegas promptly got up and said he had never said any thing of the kind and that it was altogether incorrect. The Commissioner persisted in his assertion that he had taken it down, just as Dr. Viegas had made it, and that it was made by him.

Dr. Viegas said he had never made that statement. The President said they must accept the statement of a member if he said that he had not made a particular statement. The Commissioner agreed and the matter was dropped.

Continuing the Commissioner said it was absolutely safe to have the new scheme, which was approved by the best experts But Government had not called any experts to consult, and without doing that they had turned down the Municipal scheme. They had now to point out to Government that the Corporation's scheme was already supported by Government since 1907. The Corporation had spent about 2½ lakhs of rupees on the scheme, and they should ask the Government to consult experts and come to a definite decision only then.

Mr. N.H.E. Sukhia asked the mover to withdraw his proposition.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said whenever any scheme was put forward by the Corporation, and it was opposed by the Port Trust and the railways and similar public bodies, the Corporation had to go to the wall. He said they must fight out the whole question to a finish.

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved that the question be referred to a special committee for consideration, and report.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla spoke against the proposition.

Mr. C.W.E. Arbuthnot said since they had approved of the scheme an entirely new situation had arisen, namely the refusal of the Government to allow the Corporation to put their sewage where they wanted. The speaker did not want the whole scheme to be shelved, for the northern part of the Island was now being developed, and there was no drainage there to serve their needs. The question must be considered by them now.

Mr. Winterbotham in replying said the Commissioner had given them some chatty remarks as to what the Government had said and done in such and such a year, and it was an entirely irrelevant thing. If instead of poking fun at other people the Commissioner had done his duty by circulating the papers he would have done better. Most of the statements made by the Commissioner were either mis-statements, half statements or wrong statements. He did not think it was any use leaving the question where it was.

The question was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded and 20 voted for and 29 voted against. It was declared lost.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BEGGARS.

The Corporation considered the following recommendations of the Sanitary Measures Committee:—

"After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that in reply to their communication Government be informed that the Corporation would be prepared, on the understanding that Government will introduce legislation in that behalf without delay, to contribute towards the recurring expenditure on the proposed settlement with an Industrial Home or Workhouse for Bombay beggars at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent of the expenditure, subject to an understanding that the Corporation will have a representation on the managing body of the institute at least in proportion to their contribution. They may also be informed that the Corporation cannot undertake the work of making recoveries for foreign vagrants."

Mr. R.S. Asavale proposed and Mr. R.S. Necklijay seconded that the report be approved and adopted and Government be informed accordingly.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Rahimtoola wanted to know whether their liabilities were to be unlimited. He thought they must know what they would have to pay before they committed themselves to the scheme.

Mr. N. F. Nariman objected to able-bodied beggars being fed and maintained by them. He also objected to their taking up unlimited liability.

Mr. H. J. Davis said there would be separate settlements for children, for disabled men and for able-bodied persons. The last mentioned persons would have to do work as in a workhouse, he said. About the financial aspect of the question, Mr. Davis said, it was the duty of the city to maintain its beggar, population, but a large number of beggars come into the city from other parts of the country. And it was arranged that those cities from which the beggars come would be asked to bear the expenses of maintaining them. They had estimated the total beggar population of the city at about ten thousand, and as nearly 50 per cent of them came from outside, the Corporation would have to maintain only about 4,500 beggars.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-10 p.m. on Monday.

MANICKTOLLA BOMB CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore in what is known as the Manicktolla Bomb Case. The accused were Jasodaranjan Pal and Abanikanta alias Upendranath Bhattacharya who were committed to stand their trial on charges under Sections 4 (B), 5 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act for having in their possession six live bombs and other highly chemical substances.

On the 15th March last an Inspector of Police and some other Police officers were engaged in searching for a suspect in the Chittagong Railway Robbery Case. During the search, they visited a room occupied by the accused in the Ward Street in Manicktolla quarter. The behaviour of the accused in the presence of the Police roused the latters' suspicion and the Police entered his room where they discovered bombs and explosives. It is alleged that one of the companions of the accused escaped through a window and is still unarrested.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and said that the case was concocted by the Police and that the Inspector of Police had planted the bombs in the room. The first accused stated that being a discharged soldier of the Bengali Regiment he was looked upon with disfavour by the Police. The second accused said he was only a guest in the room of the first accused.

The Judge disbelieved the defence story that the police had planted the articles. Four assessors also disbelieved the defence theory. He acquitted the first accused of the charge under section 6, and convicted him under the other two sections. He was sentenced to transportation for ten years on each count. Disagreeing with the assessors the Judge sentenced the second accused on all counts and sentenced him to transportation for seven years on each count. Sentences in both cases are to run concurrently.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

EXCELSIOR:—"A Woman of Paris," the film which is being shown at the Excelsior this week, is Chaplin's first serious production. It was written and directed by the well-known cinema star personally, and is an intensely human drama in which the title role is filled by Edna Purviance. It is the old, old story, of the village girl who went to town. She got butterny luxury, but all the while her woman's heart craved for real love with the man of whom Fate had robbed her, a real home, her man's children. For these she was willing to give all—her gorgeous gowns and her gleaming jewels.

And it was all an accident. They had planned to go together to Paris and there to be married—she and the man she loved. At the last moment he was detained by a father's death. She went on. And homeless and friendless she fell. Later they met again—she and the man she loved. The man was willing. So was the woman. But the man's mother was not, and the end is not exactly a pleasant one.

The film is well staged and well acted. The association of Chaplin's name with a drama may not mean much, but Chaplin's knowledge of filmcraft is very extensive and nothing which he produces can be mediocre.

EMPIRE THEATRE:—Matheson Lang's biggest success since "Mr. Wu" is the description which has been applied to "Jealousy," the film at the Empire Theatre in which the well-known British actor is co-starred with Victor Seastorm, the Swedish actor.

It is largely a story of the sea, but there are some charming scenic effects as well, and with a plot in which there is plenty of action and acting which is first class it is a film which is well out of the ordinary. The story is an impassioned drama of jealousy, and the handling shows the producer's craftsmanship and insight into life. The action never flags, but marches steadily to the climax.

Mr. Matheson Lang has the role of a jealous sea captain, and his is a virile performance Seastrom is the villain, of the piece, but not the conventional villain with the stereotyped gestures, the cigarette, and the intolerable leer. On the contrary he is, with his infectious smile, the most polished and acceptable villain that ever cut a throat.

In the words of Mr. Lang himself, "It is a rare thing to come across a story of such universal human interest as this, and also unusual to find a story so intense in its dramatic treatment and so free from cheap effects."

THE EMPRESS.—The spectacular film which during the past week has been the attraction at the Excelsior—"Chu Chin Chow"—is being shown at the Empress. It is a film which features Betty Blythe and Herbert Langley, which is guarantee that the acting is good, but the general staging is even better and thoroughly worthy of one of the biggest successes in the history of the London stage.

WEST-END CINEMA:—It is seldom a screen actor is actually thrilled by the emotional expressions of the role to which he is assigned. Occasionally, however, an actor is so completely lost in his part that he really lives the role as he interprets it. And when that happens he gets the thrill of his life.

That's the sort of thrill Robert Edeson gets when he portrays one of the important parts in Daniel Carson Goodman's inspiring and prophetic procyction. "Has the World Gone Mad!" commencing To-day at the West End Cinema (New Churney Road).

"That role written by Goodman gave me the thrill of my life," said Mr. Edeson. I have ever played in pictures under Mr. Goodman's personal supervision. "It was absolutely real—absolutely true to life. And I lived every moment of it!

"It was one of the few roles I have ever played in pictures that followed me out of the studio. It wasn't a cloak that I could drop aside when rehearsals were over, but it actually engulfed me in its realism to such an extent that I found myself doing things and thinking things in my outside life, in the way that Mr. Adams of the play would have done them or thought of them. I can truthfully say that I have never enjoyed a role more thoroughly."

GLOBE CINEMA.—Three more episodes of the "Haunted Valley" featuring Ruth Roland the great "outdoors girl" will be shown at the Globe to-night. In the currant chapters a very realistic earthquake is staged in which Miss Roland provides a hair raising thrill. The following episode contains a terrific crash in which a goods-train runs into a shed completely wrecking everything and hurving Ruth and Craig. The sixth instalment introduces a new scentific invention which must be seen to be appreciated.

"Haunted Valley" is undoubtedly the best Pathe Serial ever shown in Bombay. The programme includes Latest Pathe Gazette and a Stan Laurel Comedy.

MONSOON HAVOC.

BREACHES ON RAILWAY LINES.

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHOLA, June 19.

The Manager, B. S. Railway, Dhola, wires to the Associated Press as follows:—

"Owing to a cloud burst which gave heavy rainfall on the night of the 18th the B. S. Railway main line, mile 43/16 to 55/8, between Ningala and Ujalvav stations about half a mile in length has been practically washed away and through communication including telegraph interrupted. The Engine of a goods train was sent at 4/20 by the Station Master, Ningala, owing to telegraph interruption to try and get information from Ujalvav as he was not aware of the washaway. This engine unfortunately fell into a breach at mile 44/8 which resulted in the driver being killed and firemen and Khalashi injured. Transhipment of passengers is not possible to-day owing to the flooded state of the country and the river. From to-morrow morning transhipment for day trains only will be possible for about a week until temporary diversion can be made to restore through communications. Weather permitting, it will take about a fortnight to repair the damage done."

A. B. RAILWAY.

THRO' COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, June 20.

The Traffic Superintendent, Chittagong, Assam-Bengal Railway wires under date 20th as follows:—

"My wire of 17th. Through communication at mile 8/19 between Bhatiyari and Kumira of Assam-Bengal Railway restored at 5 p.m. yesterday."

BREACHES ON GONDAL RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GONDAL, June 19.

The Traffic Superintendent, Gondal Railway, wires as follows:—

"Owing to heavy rains the line was washed away between Vadia and Khakhariya and Dhoraji and Supedi stations on Gondal Railway. Night trains are not running. Passengers are transhipped in day time only and communications are likely to be established within a day."

HEAVY RAINS IN KATHIAWAR.

FLOODS IN RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANPUR, June 19.

Heavy rains are reported throughout Kathiawar. A wire from Rajkot states eight inches rain yesterday. The river Aji had an unprecedentedly heavy flood resulting in loss of one life of a washerman. The river water entered the city resulting in the fall of about a hundred houses. Hundreds have been homeless and clothless. The council is supplying them food and clothing. Volunteers and council members are working hard. One long wall of sixty feet of Lalpuri tank that supplies water to Rajkot is destroyed and hence the whole tank is empty. Gondal and Jetpur has also heavy damages. The Gondal tank supplying water to the whole State is reported damaged. The Bhavnagar State Railway line between Dhola and Ningala is washed away. To-day early morning one engine that went to inspect the line met with a serious accident. The engine having fallen upside down one driver is done to death while two others are seriously injured. All traffic is stopped at Dhola on Bhavnagar side and at Botad on Wadhwan side.

CONDEMNATION OF GOPINATH SAHA. RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Babu Tarini Kanta Dutt, Member, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Congress Committee which will be held on Saturday next:—"The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee records its unqualified condemnation of the resolution on Gopinath Saha recently passed at the Serajganj Provincial Conference on the ground that it violates the Congress policy of non-violence and that it is likely to mislead sensitive and immature minds into paths of violence."

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, June 19.

Mr. Dorabji Heerjibhai Vachha, a nominated member of the Broach Municipality has tendered his resignation and will in all probability be replaced by a member belonging to the Depressed Classes in deference to public opinion. A non-official councillor is about to resign. Why resignations are following in quick succession is a mystery which it behoves the newly-constituted Municipal Board to unravel if confidence is to be restored.

AYURVEDA IS NO HUMBUG.

"WE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXIST."

STRAIGHT TALK TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The National Medical College opened for its autumn session on Wednesday, when Dr. S. K. Vaidya, the Professor of Pathology and Physiology in the College, gave the inaugural address. The College has now 150 students, as this year's admissions already exceed 120. It has been obliged to rent additional buildings for lecture halls and demonstration purposes, and so great has been the rush of students, who want to be accommodated in its hostels, that a new building called the Dhondi blocks has been taken up by the College authorities to provide for this rush. The staff of tutors has been augmented, and the 4th year classes will be looked after by competent surgeons and physicians, all of them either M.D.'s or F.R.C.S.'s of British Universities. The post-graduate courses, which attract such a large number of students from the Grant Medical College will be developed on a more extensive scale, and as the Peoples' Free Hospital has come to the National Medical College now as a free gift from the original Committee of that Hospital, it is located within the N. M. C. building itself. The fourth year students, therefore, who are divided in batches of 25 each will have the advantage of receiving clinical instruction very soon on 87 beds, 33 at the Peoples' Free, now under control of the National Medical College, 36 beds at the Eye Opthalmic Hospital run by Drs. Sathaye and Sirdesai and their colleagues, and about 50 beds at the Nair Hospital, which the generosity of Dr. Anandrao Nair has placed at the disposal of the N. M. C. authorities.

Referring to these items of all round progress, Dr. Vaidya drew pointed attention to certain disquieting features. "Four days ago", he remarked, "I heard that the National Medical College had broken up." The news was received with derisive cheers and laughter by the students. Dr. Vaidya said he had also heard that the Peoples' Free Hospital would not continue to function. He would tell them frankly and in the most straightforward manner possible, that there were defections in the committee of that Hospital. There were some men, some eminent medical men, who did not like to associate themselves with their work, as they were teaching Ayurveda and were not recognised. He was there to ask the students not to join the College under false notions. The College Council did mean to teach the indigenous systems of medicine in this country as a regular part of the course, the college Council did desire that the students who pass out from this institution did not turn themselves into slaves of service but that they went out amongst their own countrymen, as men and women, who had imbibed the best both as regards surgical and medical knowledge in the Western and Eastern systems of medicine.

AN INSULTING OFFER.

"Ladies and gentlemen", continued Dr. Vaidya, "innuendoes and insinuations do no good. Ignorant criticism is likewise harmful. I want to tell our critics, particularly the kind of critics who decry our institution as an irregular institution, and write threatening letters to warn people timid medical men, from associating themselves with us, I want them to come and see the institution for themselves." Dr. Vaidya said he had recently the pleasure of showing over one such critic all over the institution. He had no time to go over all the other attached eight institutions controlled by the College, and Dr. Vaidya wondered whether after he had seen what the College was doing he would have the courage to assert that the education imparted here was irregular. But he was told that so far as recognition was concerned, there were two stumbling blocks. They were offered recognition for the L.C.P.S. course. It was an insulting offer (tremendous applause). "Do you mean to say ladies and gentlemen", said Dr. Vaidya, "that we are going to turn out only hospital assistants after this intensive study of six years under a staff which any English University would like to capture as an ornament and an honour to itself? As regards Ayurveda and Yunani, that has been pointed out as another stumbling block. I think if there is anything about which we are proud, it is this fact, which distinguishes beyond anything else this College from other institutions, viz., that we are here trying to modernise these systems, to raise their status in the eyes of our own countrymen so that they shall come into their own again, whatever the hostility of the foreigner to these systems. But, gentlemen, we are told that we should kill Ayurveda and there are countrymen of mine, eminent medical men, who are afraid of Ayurveda, who consider it a humbug, and are unwilling to associate themselves with us. Gentlemen, Ayurveda is not a humbug. We shall show you how it is not, but you must give us time for our research. It is only ignorance and prejudice which have damned Ayurveda. Well, these friends of ours have left us. We are sorry, but we shall not be untrue to ourselves, and stultify the ideal we have in view. We have a right to exist, and we think we shall thrive, recognition or no recognition. (Laughter and cheers). But I should like to be frank with you and with your parents and guardians. We do not want to turn out Government servants here, no hospital assistants, please. If you want to stay, stay, otherwise leave us to-day. I know you will stay." (Long and continuous applause).

LETTER FROM ITALY.

FASCISTI-SOVIET ENTENTE.

THE TROUBLES OF A GREAT LEADER.

THE NEW CHAMBER & OPPOSITION.

(BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.)

ROME, May 30.

Relentlessly and with extreme bad faith the liberal opposition continues to hamper the administration of Mussolini. The old-timers continue to wag their heads gravely and to size up the new conditions by their own obsolete rules. They intensify their campaign as they perceive that the Duce is set upon ignoring them. After spreading an absurd rumour that all the discussions in the new Parliament would be strictly limited to fifteen minutes for each speaker, an idea conceived in the fervid brains of some advanced Fascisti, they had to register the refusal of Mussolini to consider any such limitation. Thereupon they gave dark hints of coming trouble, and tried to raise a fear of French opposition to Italian development. Alleging that because Mussolini had come to a cordial agreement with the Belgian Ministers in Milan concerning the plans of the Swes Commission, and with Benes concerning the Treaty of amity between Italy and Tchecoslovakia, they raised the ghost of French anger.

The President of the U.R.S.S., M. Rykov came from Moscow to Italy and spent several weeks in absolute incognito while operating at Rome, Sotrento, Naples and Capri. The Government of Mussolini protected his privacy in such a manner that M. Rykov went out of his way to pay a graceful but emphatic tribute of admiration to the regime obviously fitted to the Italian temperament. This sickened the capitalists of Milan who seem utterly at odds over this sign of good entente between the Soviets and the Fascisti.

This country has not lost thereby. Russia is having her mercantile fleet rebuilt in Italy. Her exports to Italy were, during the last year, over 200.000 tons of wheat, oil. lumber, manganese, etc., and her imports from Italy were even larger, chiefly bicycles, automobiles, silk, sulphur and various acids.

The Fascisti Government has granted an extensive concession for the development of oil fields in Italy to Americans, the Sinclair Oil Company; and this caused another campaign to be started. Mussolini explained a clear statement, and expained the many advantages for Italy of such a concession in places where Italian capitalists had previously been afforded the same opportunity, but had not availed themselves of it. Moreover, no exclusive monopoly was granted to the Sinclair group.

Yet another incident took place during Mussolini's triumphant, but strenuous voyage in Sicily where he informed himself on the spot of the needs of those Provinces shamefully neglected by the liberal Government of his predecessors. Quarreling broke out in the Fascisti Party. Signor Cesare Rossi disappeared for a time, leaving the responsibility to his three colleagues of the Directorate, until he could ascertain the personal views of Mussolini. Fascisti were divided roughly into three groups. The first, probably the smallest in number, but containing the best elements, is concerned only with order, obedience to the Duce and work. The second is that of the backwoodmen of the reactionnaire type, and the third is that of the *Sansonneurs*, those who want to give a theosophical doctrine to Fascism. Their most conspicuous member, Signor Masimo Rocca, had finally to be thrown overboard as suffering too heavy a danger to the Party as a whole. No one denies his sincerity, or his qualities as a writer; but he went too far in his attacks, against other members of his party, thus becoming a menace to the confidence which Fascism must earn among all classes of Italians.

The fact is, Mussolini has a tremendous burden upon his shoulders; and too much of it comes from his own followers who fail to grasp the aim of this exceptionally gifted man. Fortunately, Mussolini is a statesman of unusual character and moderation, whom no man can sway from the line he has set to himself. No man is indispensible to him, and none has his full confidence.

The five principles upon which he has from the first based his policy are Order, Strength, Justice, Moderation, and Economic Independence. While the first two are seconded by his supporters with keen earnestness, not all of them have the vision necessary to accept the five principles. The people appreciate the first four, and are not frankly sceptical concerning the last. My personal opinion is that Mussolini is capable of achieving all five, provided some of his followers do not finally make him lose his temper, and old-time liberals do not persist in blocking his every move, and, in exaggerating every natural disagreement among the Fascisti, and in frightening away foreign capital by their hints and insinuations. For the present, Mussolini is more strongly established than he ever was, for the people, the common people, the real people, are solid with him. This confidence however, does not extend to all his helpers. The most sincere have not always the best judgment; the shrewd ones are apt to look only to their own interests.

Surrendered by eager place-seekers, unable to credit those who approach him with any depth of personal affection or sincerity having learned by bitter experience to eschew every demonstration of attachment for any man, compelled to steel himself against all protestations, and obliged to do almost everything by himself, it is likely that Benito Mussolini asks himself from time to time whether the results will justify his super-human exertion, his isolation, doubts and disappointment. Is the feeling of power worth all this sacrifice? And of all those who serve him now, how many would follow him of their own free will to some Saint Helena in a distant Ocean, with no prospect of return?

THE NEW CHAMBER.

Fascism needs Mussolini a great deal more than Mussolini needs Fascism. Not all the Fascisti of Italy (less than a million in any case) could have maintained him in power against the will of the people. And it is the people of Italy who want the young Prime Minister in office, because they believe in his love for them, and have faith in his vision, ability and energy. His compensation lies in that fact, and in the success of his first year and a half of Government. But hundreds of men who had thought themselves provided for under the liberal regime, desintegrating but extravagant, are, not unnaturally, feeling desperate. They are represented by able men: writers, lawyers, and intellectuals, who cling to the hope of a return of the good old times when the State was their milch cow and they sucked Italy dry.

Having selected the Honourable Alfredo Rocco to be the President of the new Chamber—and his majority must elect whatever candidate he chooses to present. —because he had tested Signor Rocco in many ways and had faith in him, Mussolini found his opponents as usual disapproving. Some find the President elect too young to make up such a position; others object that he was formerly a Nationalist, and not a pure Fascista, having been editor of *L'Idea Nazionale*. These arguments in short, defeat each other. Indeed, there is no pretence made at finding arguments. The opposition opposes by every means. In such a way was Bonaparte finally goaded into scorn of human nature and from a peaceful, sincere friend of the people turned into the man who must be obeyed and cared not for anything else.

It was to be expected that the members of the new Fascista majority should feel their own importance, and that many other Fascisti, more or less noted in their hometown should feel disappointed in their ambitions. So many of those too domestic fowls see themselves as soaring eagles. At the first hint of the possibility of a nomination of new Senators by the King, it appears that one hundred and twenty-one felt the urge to serve their country in a position which would be permanent and sheltered from all possible upsets. The difficulty of selecting a few worthy men among so many well-recommended ones caused Signor Mussolini to announce that no Senators would be created for the present. If all the eager place-seekers would turn their energies to the individual development of a strictly limited area, Italy would be the wealthiest country of Europe before ten years.

So much for the would be Senators. Now for the new Chamber.

What then is this Parliament, selected men all, presented together on lists headed by distinguished men, whether Fascisti, Philofascisti or stars of the opposition? They have in most cases been elected with tremendous majorities by the people of Italy merely because Mussolini gave his approval to their names. Do they really think they represent the people? The people only want Mussolini; still have faith in him to choose his helpers, and to get rid of the cumbersome ones. In the same way had Bonaparte managed to earn his finest laurels, those of the Consulate, when his instruments were such antagonistic ones as Talleyrand, Sieyes Fouche, Lucien Bonaparte, Cambaceres and Chaptal.

Is this then all that there is to the new Parliament? By no means. All things considered, the new Italian Chamber is largely made up of sane, almost inspired young men, who know that the Duce is their anchor, that without him they are nothing, and who believe that his goal is truly beautiful and lofty. And among them are some who can be trained for the highest charges. In human undertakings, we have no right to ask for more.

To the public at large, of course, these new members constitute an enigma. The Fascisti themselves are utterly unaware of what it may accomplish, and of the way in which it will work out.

The men are mostly new, new to Parliamentary life, and new to political life in general. Something similar had taken place in 1920, when the elections brought to Rome at least two hundred men elected on the crest of the Popolare and of the Socialist waves. At least, most of those had undergone a period of training, as it were, in local politics. This is no longer the case for the new Fascista majority. The Party itself is of new creation, having recently celebrated its fifth birthday. It is without political expérience of any kind, either provincial or communal, that most of the new members enter the Italian Parliament.

The conditions created by the Government of Mossolini are, however, different from those existing in 1920. Previous Cabinets depended upon their ability to manipulate groups and sections of groups in the Chamber. The present Government of Italy made the members of the majority what they are. They, in turn, are bound to a rigid party discipline, a discipline which can be, and is, enforced by the Directorate. Any Fascista deputy who does not maintain his young energies and enthusiasm within reasonable bounds, who indulges in any criticism that might be judged damaging to the Government, will be expelled from the Party. If necessary, a majority would be found in Parliament to pronounce him expelled from the Chamber. The case of Signor Massimo Rocco, elected deputy on the Fascista list but expelled from the Party after the election, shows what other freelancers may expect. Of course, his case is a special one, and although he has been requested to resign as deputy, some arrangement may be reached at the last minute. But other offenders will find the Party leaders even less indulgent.

Mussolini's aim is to have a working Chamber, and a vigorous one. Not only must it ratify and legalise the royal decrees with which he has kept things going, but it must produce stimulating discussions whenever necessary.

The Constitutional opposition starts from the principle that this Chamber does not represent a legally elected body, and cannot enjoy a long life. The first argument is a doubtful one and opposed to the nation's clear voting, which legalised anything that might have been unconstitutional.

The second compels Mussolini to offer the proof that the new Parliament can work, and does work, better than the others.

With such an end in view, he first of all asked his advisers to prepare the plans of a reform of the rules of the Lower House. The previous Chambers reflected the electoral proportional representation, and were divided into so many bureaux and commissions according to the respective numerical importance of the parties. This will be abolished.

Moreover, the Chamber was used mostly as an oratorical outlet for the Party leaders and would be leaders, who took advantage of any interpellation or discussion of the budget to start long arguments without issue or constructive purpose. The rules will be revised in such a way as to allow but one day a week, Monday, for questions, and to prevent any other day being wasted in obstruction. The House will be asked to vote a measure providing for abbreviated discussion, by means of which either the Government or thirty members can request those who have put their names down to take part in the discussion, to limit themselves to fifteen minutes. This is not quite what was expected by the more eager Fascisti; but appeared sufficient to the Duce. Nor is it likely that he will avail himself often of this right, any more than he did of other restrictive measures. Nevertheless the opposition should take notice of the legal rights he now possesses. All the previous methods used to delay decisions, such as counting the members present, nominal appeals, will be restricted.

The Commission preparing these reforms was composed of the Honourable Rocco, Giunta, Bianchi, Grandi (all four leading Fascisti) and Scialoja (a liberal and a Professor of Law). It had proposed measures considerably more restrictive; but Mussolini replied that he did not wish the Italian Parliament to have a less liberal system of debate than the English one.

After all, the same comments applies here as in the Government of the nation: Signor Mussolini is more interested in holding back his majority than the minorities. The greatest difficulties he may encounter will come from the Fascisti, or I should say from some of the Fascisti, rather than from the several oppositions which are weak and in disagreement among themselves.

The newspapers had prepared the opinion for the choice of such men as Federzoni, Minister of the Colonies, or Oviglio, Minister of Justice. It is now evident that Mussolini thought it unnecessary to bring about more changes in his Ministry than was indispensible, and preferred to call in a new personality. Nor is the Honourable Rocco inferior to his task. But the opposition Press had not thought of him and criticised the selection on principle.

The new President was born in 1875 at Naples, was first a clerk, then a university Professor. His subject is political economy. He has long been known in Italy as the theorician of economic Nationalism and industrial protection.

One might here recall a courteous polemic between him and the Honourable de Stefani, now Minister of Finance, who as a liberal, found himself opposing Signor Rocco, whom he referred to as the Evangelist of the protected industries. An active journalist, Editor of the "L'Idea Nazionale" after Signor Forges-Davanzati, Rocco has been also Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Pensions, in the Mussolini Ministry. His dignified personality offers every guarantee that he will prove to be an impartial President of the Lower Chamber, and a stern leader of the discusisons. He certainly will know how to prevent any deliberate wasting of time, and the turning of Montecitorio into a nest of trouble-makers, or a field for display of vulgarity and personal abuse.

ITALIAN ROYALTY GOES TO LONDON.

In an effort to give political importance to the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to London, importance rendered more than doubtful by the absence of any Italian Minister, an announcement has been made of the solution of the Jubaland disagreement.

Jubaland is a province of the colony of Shenya, formerly known as German East Africa. By the Treaty of London of 1915 it had been promised to Italy. Discussions have taken place between Lord Milner and Senator Tittoni, and later Senator Scialoja. This territory seems to cover about 90,000 square kilometers, but the precise amount depends on the experts' finding are equitable boundary. The interior is of course of doubt-value. This colony is contiguous to Italian Somaliland, and the coast is far from valueless, Kisimayo is quite a good port, and well located for trading; and the Juba valley offers possibilities to would-be colonists from Southern Italy.

Lord Curzon had made an undignified effort to avoid a solution of this question, by insisting on linking it with that of the Dodecanese. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took the matter in his own hands, and began by separating the two questions, which had nothing in common. The Milner-Scialoja line has been accepted in principle, and Italian experts are now in London to settle the last details.

Signor Mussolini has naturally promised to act as fairly in other pending matters; and one more obstacle is thus removed from the path of European reconstructions.

(Continued from column 6.)

relations. Most of them were wounded in the back of the legs and arms.

EYE-WITNESS OF THE FIRING.

An embroidery worker, who viewed the Amritsar meeting from the roof of his house, said that after a great many people had assembled an aeroplane came over. Subsequently armed forces arrived with European officers and armoured cars. There were between 15,000 to 20,000 persons in the square. A lecture was being delivered in the square, and as soon as the Gurkhas entered the square they were ordered to fire, whereupon the people fled in all directions. The firing did not stop even after the people had dispersed, and continued for four or five minutes.

Mr. Harkishen Lal was then called. He stated that he was now a business man, but formerly he was a barrister in India. In 1919 he lived in Lahore.

On April 11 he attended a public meeting, and from what he heard of the speeches the feeling of the people appeared to be that an injustice had been done to them, and they wanted justice. They said they had been treated cruelly, and wanted an assurance that they would not be treated the same way again. There was no talk about doing away with British rule.

CONVICTED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

He attended a meeting of the Deputy-Commander at the Town Hall on April 13, at which members of the Legislative Council were present. A representative on behalf of the people told the Deputy-Commander that until there was some assurance that things would improve on the side of the Government and the military were withdrawn there would be difficulty in getting the people to open the shops. The Commander replied that he did not think the military would be withdrawn, and that probably martial law would be proclaimed. Nothing was then occurring in the city of a revolutionary nature.

On April 14 he was asked to go and see the Deputy Commissioner again. He did so, and was then asked by a police official to sign a document, and under the Defence of India Act to deport himself to another State. He was detained till May 6. The same thing happened to several others. Then on May 6 he was arrested on a telegram from Sir Michael O'Dwyer and lodged in Lahore Gaol. On May 14 he was told that he was charged with waging a war against the King, sedition, rioting, unlawfully assembling, conspiracy, and the rest of the penal code. On July 5 he was brought before a Court-martial, tried, and convicted.

Sir Walter Schwabe said Mr. Harkeshen Lal was convicted for waging war and conspiracy to wage war, and got transportation for life and forfeiture of all his property.

Mr. Lal said he was released on the general amnesty, and the orders against him as to his property were cancelled.

Mr. Wallington—Did you ever conspire against the Government or do any act or say anything otherwise than to help the Government in the way you have indicated?—I did nothing except to help the Government to the best of my ability.

Have you any idea why you were arrested and convicted?—The general idea was that Sir Michael O'Dwyer wanted it.

MADE A MINISTER.

Since his release, Mr. Lal added, he had been made Minister of Agriculture for the Punjab.

Cross-examined, he said he had been a shareholder and director of a native paper, the title of which was *Hail Mother*. The editor of that paper had been prosecuted for sedition. Generally, the paper criticised the Government. When witness became a Minister of the Crown he severed his connection with the paper.

Mr. Charles, K.C.—Did your paper advocate the boycotting of the Duke of Connaught on his visit to India in January, 1921?—I do not remember. It is quite likely.

His Lordship—If that was the policy of your paper, you did not interfere with it?—I did not interfere.

Mr. Charles—In 1921 the Prince of Wales was also on a visit to India. Did your paper, in which you then held the largest interest, advocate boycotting the Prince of Wales?—Very likely.

His Lordship—Did you approve of it?—I did not interfere at all as a shareholder in the policy of the paper.

His Lordship—Did you protest against it?—No. The "Morning Post."

O'DWYER NAIR CASE.

OPENING OF DEFENCE CASE.

LALA HARKISHENLAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury continued the hearing in the King's Bench Division in mail week of the action brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, claiming damages for alleged libel from Sir Sankaran Nair, a former member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India, and a member of the Council of India, the statements complained of being contained in a book by the defendant called "Gandhi and Anarchy." The defendant pleaded fair comment and justification.

Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., continuing his speech for the defence, dealt with the allegation that the defendant had attacked Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Mr. Gandhi had said that the failure to prosecute and the covering up by the Indemnity Act of those who had been found by the Government to be delinquents was a ground for Indians to refuse to co-operate with the British Government.

The defendant, being himself a skilled advocate, had simply suggested that Indians should let bygones be bygones. He was addressing an audience who had long since made up their minds as to events in the Punjab, and he took the line that it was no good reopening the whole matter. He had simply urged Indians to stand by the British Government, and assured them that it would stand by them.

DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO CRITICISE.

Sir Walter Schwabe declared that both and after Martial Law had been proclaimed there were what anybody would call atrocities. If the jury did not go so far as to believe that, at any rate they would say that a fair-minded man might well take the view honestly that there were atrocities. The defendant, believing that certain acts were not those of a statesman, had a perfect right to criticise. Counsel suggested that the bombing by aeroplanes at Gujranwala "by the direct orders of Sir Michael O'Dwyer" was absolutely indefensible, and that the policy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer was to strike terror into the Punjab in order to produce a widespread moral effect.

Counsel said that the defendant did not accept the view that General Dyer's action saved the situation in the Punjab, and averted a rebellion on a scale similar to that of the Mutiny. He suggested to the jury that the Government of India, as well as the Government of this country, had said everything that could be said on behalf of General Dyer. Both Governments had said that they would give him a wide discretion, and that he had acted with honesty of purpose in a very difficult situation, but that, even taking all that into consideration, his action was not the sort of thing a Government which ruled subject races had ever allowed or could allow.

If the facts that had been brought out during the hearing of the present case had been known at the time of the inquiry Sir Michael O'Dwyer would have borne a larger share of the blame and General Dyer probably a lesser. At any rate attention would have been called to the fact that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, when he expressed approval of what General Dyer had done, had all the facts necessary to form an opinion on that part of the case.

ALLEGED RECRUITING METHODS.

Sir Walter Schwabe, in conclusion, submitted that, having heard the evidence on both sides, the jury should say that the defendant was justified in what he wrote, and, if not justified, that his writings were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Evidence taken on commission in India, and dealing with recruiting methods, was read. The witnesses all complained of being penalised in various ways if they failed to influence men t ojoin the Army or declined to enlist themselves. One witness stated that night raids were made on certain villages, youths and men being taken from their beds and forced to enlist.

The hearing, which has now lasted seventeen days, was again adjourned.

18TH DAY.

Further evidence taken on commission in India was read. This gave details of ill-treatment to which both men and women were alleged to have been subjected by the recruiting officials prepared to get men for the Army, and suggested that in some cases property was confiscated as a punishment for not providing recruits.

One witness alleged that shoes were tied round his head, his hands were tied behind his back, a piece of string fastened on his beard, and he was made to dance by the string being pulled.

A village headman admits that he is dismissed from his position for not producing recruits.

Lachmi Narain, Public Prosecutor at Campbell Pur in 1917 and 1918, stated in evidence that recruiting in that village was not voluntary. Village officers prepared lists of the men of military age and the men were taken before a recruiting officer. Men who paid illegal gratification, which Sir Walter Schwabe explained was the term for a bribe were not included in the lists.

The evidence of Nawab, son of Ismail of Udhlan, showed that when the headmen came to the village he captured the old men, including witness. The women were abused and disgraced, and houses were looted. He himself was whipped.

The witnesses admitted that they had not lodged complaints at the time concerning the treatment received.

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL'S EVIDENCE.

19TH DAY.

After further evidence taken on commission in India, had been read, Mr. Gerald Anstruther Wathen, who was Principal of the Amritsar College at the time of the riots, entered the witness-box. He explained that the College, though founded for Sikhs, was attended by almost as many non-Sikhs numbering altogeher about 1,300. The students varied from schoolboys of ten to men of over forty. There was noticeable unrest among the students in 1919, and a growing feeling of discontent in regard to the Rowlatt Acts.

A SERIOUS SIGN.

He himself took a serious view of the possibilities of the situation, for he had heard that Mohammedans and Hindus were drinking out of the same vessel—always a sign of a serious state of things. He anticipated something of the kind that actually happened, as he felt that a spark would set the whole atmosphere alight. "I said one of us might be scuppered that night" declared witness. "One who heard me, Mr. Scott, a bank manager, laughed, but within twenty-four hours he was killed and burned."

After the murder of the Europeans, said witness, there was a hush of expectancy, for it was felt that the Government must take some action. He began to form the older students into companies of special constables and while that was in progress a young English subaltern, whom witness described as "a wild man," rode into the grounds of the College firing his revolver and shouting in execrable Hindustani, "Where is the Sahib?" The officer brought an urgent message that General Dyer's orders were that witness must go at once.

Witness said that he was asked to go to the military club, but pointed out that he preferred to remain at the college, as otherwise the students might leave. Subsequently a military escort was sent for him, and he went to the military headquarters, where he had a conversation with General Dyer. Afterwards he and another European went with a written message to Sir Michael O'Dwyer at Lahore. Witness returned to Amritsar on April 14, and found the students very frightened because of the firing that had taken place.

AFTER THE FIRING.

Sir Walter Schwabe (for the defence)—It is said that the people of Amritsar after the massacre went about with smiling faces?—I cannot say I saw them.

Witness expressed the view that the killing of so many people was a mistake. But firing after a due warning was certainly necessary to disperse the mob. After the firing he rode on horseback through the bazaars, and was salaamed by everybody, being treated with something close akin to reverence just because he was an Englishman. "I did not appreciate it," declared Mr. Wathen, adding, "and I should say the Sikh women have never forgiven us."

In reply to the Judge, witness said that among the Sikhs the feelings of the women were more responsible for resentment than those of the men. This was the outcome not only of the shooting but of the humiliating orders subsequently issued by the British authorities.

Cross-examined by Mr. Charles, K.C., for the plaintiff, witness said the air was full of serious rumours.

Mr. Charles.—Did a rumour reach you that the Indian troops had refused to fire?—Yes.

That would be as serious sign?—Yes.

It would have meant mutiny? Yes.

Witness, answering further questions, said Sir Michael O'Dwyer had taken great interest in the college and the higher education of the Sikhs, and had helped to obtain a grant of £20,000 for the work of the institution.

The hearing was adjourned.

20TH DAY.

Further evidence taken on commission in India was submitted for the defence. It dealt with the riots at Amritsar in April, 1919.

The depositions of a native doctor, who was a Government medical officer, were to the effect that two leaders of the people had been arrested and deported on April 10, and a crowd collected to go to the Deputy Commissioner to ask for their release. The crowd was not armed. About three-quarters of an hour later witness heard reports of firing and saw wounded persons below his house. The police to stop a crowd from passing over a bridge had fired on them. On April 11 and 12 the city was quiet. The witness did not go to the proclaimed meeting in the square on April 13, but heard firing, and with other medical men attended to between three hundred and four hundred wounded who were brought to his house by their

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(Continued in column 4.)

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 20th June 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 20th June 1922	June 1st to 20th June 1923
Colaba (Observatory) ..	In. Ct. 0 00	In. Ct. 5 63	In. Ct. 8 56	In. Ct. 5 61
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 00	7 17	6 04	5 53
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 00	7 04	5 88	5 9
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0 00	7 75	5 84	4 6

RAINFALL REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Monsoon extended into Bihar and Orissa and Central India and remains vigorous on West Coast of Peninsula and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, South Bengal and Orissa, East Rajputana, Central India, West Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma Assam, East Punjab, West Rajputana, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad. Few falls occurred in North Bengal, United Provinces, Southeast Punjab, Northwest Frontier Provinces, East Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and half inches, Moulmein three, Bassein and Akyab five, Rangoon and Myitkyine two Sibsagar four, Dhubri one, Silchar one and a half, Barisal and Cox's Bazar four, Chittagong, Calcutta and Khulna three, Midnapore two, Sauger Island one and a half, Burdwan four, Hukitela one, Cuttack and Ranchi three quarters, Gorakhpur one, Jodhpur three quarters, Indore a half, Pendra one, Marmagao eight, Karwar nine, Mangalore three, Calicut one and Belgaum two.

Forecast.—Decrease in Rajputana and extension in Central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	..	..	0.34	—0.34
Rawalpindi	..	0.05	0.93	—0.88
Lahore	..	..	0.69	—0.69
Hissar	..	0.48	0.85	—0.37
Ambala	0.10	0.10	0.95	—0.85
Delhi	0.26	1.21	1 13	+0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	..	0.31	0.77	—0.46
Mainpuri	0.10	0.10	0.56	—0.46
Jhansi	..	..	1.37	—1.37
Cawnpore	..	..	1.44	—1.44
Allahabad	..	0.11	1.57	—1 46
SIND				
Jacobabad	..	..	0.08	—0.08
Karachi	..	..	0.19	—0.19
RAJPUTNA				
Ajmer	0.30	0.30	1.02	—0.72
Jaipur	0.25	0.78	1.04	—0.26
Kotah	0.37	0.93	1.52	—0.59
Mount Abu	..	0.94	1.50	—0.56
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	..	0.07	0.73	—0.66
Dwarka	..	..	0.77	—0.77
Verawal	..	4.91	3.58	+1.33
Rajkot	..	8.60	2.09	+6.51
Bhavnagar Para	..	1.63	2.96	—1.33
GUJARAT				
Surat	0.03	3.45	3.87	—0.42
Ahmedabad	..	0.20	2.57	—2 37
Deesa	..	0.62	0.75	—0.13
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch	0.15	0.17	1.80	—1.63
Indore	0.52	1.54	3.50	—1.96
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	0.06	2.31	3.11	—0.80
Saugor	..	0.28	2 30	—2.02
Hoshangabad	0.03	1.70	3.10	—1.40
Khandwa	0.16	0.36	3.05	—2.69
Akola	0.13	1.74	3.26	—1.52
Amraoti	0.34	2.17	3.97	—1.80
Nagpur	..	0.97	5.27	—4.30
Chanda	..	0.52	4.58	—4.06
Raipur	..	1 48	4.81	—3.87
KONKAN				
Bombay	..	5 63	11.03	—5.40
Ratnagiri	0.14	27.63	20.55	+7.60
Mormugao	7.67	27.45	21.87	+5.58
Karwar	2.29	9.11	26.90	12.21
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon	..	2.49	3.18	—0.60
Ahmednagar	0.26	4.18	3.86	+0.32
Poona	0.16	2.47	3.38	—0.91
Sholapur	..	0.74	3.47	—2.73
Bijapur	..	0.23	2.85	—2.62
Belgaum	1.91	5.78	5.48	0.30
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	..	1.47	3.67	—2.20
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.06	0.57	3.52	—2.95
Hyderabad	..	2.55	3.18	—0.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	3.29	33.05	27.07	+4.98
Calicut	1.00	32.33	25.02	+7.31
Cochin	0.10	37.58	20.08	18.50
Colombo	0.11	5.51	6.62	—1.11
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE				
Masulipatam		0.34	3.4	—2.80
Bellary		1.22	1.36	—0.14
Cuddapah		0 63	1.89	—1 26
Madras		0.8	1.38	0.56
Bangalore		3.43	2.34	+1 09
Coimbatore		4.82	1.25	+3.57
Trichinopoly		0.03	0.89	—0.86
Negapatam		0.38	0.38	—6.41

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi has had 0.26" of rain and Ambala 0.10". Skies are clear over the north Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and Delhi and in slight defect at Multan. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Delhi and the former alone in the north of the province. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 102 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and Agra and in defect at Cawnpore. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal in the east of the province and the former alone at Mainpuri. The thermometer rose yesterday to 103deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.79" of rain, Ajmer 0.30", Jaipur 0.25" and Kotah 0.37." Skies are clear over upper Sind and Bikaner and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally in excess in Rajputana and in defect at Jacobabad. Temperature was lower than usual in Rajputana except at Mount Abu, where it was almost normal. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 110 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.52" of rain and Neemuch 0.15." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect in Cutch and in excess at Neemuch. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Indore and higher at Deesa; the minimum was below normal in Central India West and Bhuj. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.31" of rain, Akola 0.13" and Khandwa 0.16." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and Khandwa and in defect at Nagpur, Raipur and Saugor. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Chanda and lower at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Very heavy rainfall has occurred in the south Konkan; Marmagao has had 7.67," Karwar 9.29" and Ratnagiri 0.14." Skies are lightly clouded over Bombay and heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except in the south Konkan, where the maximum was lower than usual. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 89 deg. 3 (2 deg. above normal) and the minimum 82 deg. 6 (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had 1.91" of rain, Poona 0.29" and Ahmednagar 0.26." Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad and higher at Nizamabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues fairly active on the west coast of the Peninsula and has further extended rainfall in Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Berar, Central India West and Rajputana and local in the Bombay Deccan and the north and east Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in the West United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 3.29," Calicut 1.00" and Cochin 0.10."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana and extend in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The activity of the main branches of the monsoon is still practically restricted to the coastal districts. The two depressions in north-west India are much less marked to-day. They have caused temporary extension of the monsoon into the south-east Punjab and locally heavy rain in Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south Bengal, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the east Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India East, the Bombay Deccan, and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in north Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts, not mentioned, in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy two inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpyu, Bassein four; Akyab, Silchar, Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar eight; Chittagong five; Narayanganj, Barisal, Noakhali two; Khulna three; Satkhira one and a half; Simla three-quarters; Pendra three-quarters; Mercara three-quarters.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19 June, 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.639	in
Temperature of Air	85.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	80.7	"
Dew Point	78.9	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	82%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3	"
Minimum	76.4	"
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	2 18	miles
Fall of Rain	0.52	inches.
Total fall during month ..	5.63	"
Do. do. year ..	5.63	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0.00	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Shill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Shill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	20	1 1	27 6	20	7 5	14 1
		13 47	29 11		20 14	17 8
Sat.	21	7 51	25 11	21	46 12	17
		19 38	26 8		19 18	16 8
S.	22	2 45	26 2	22	5 42	17 2
		15 20	28 2		22 6	18 5
M.	23	3 44	25 8	23	0 32	17 5
		16 11	27 2		23 9	18 7
Tu.	24	4 39	24 9	24	10 42	18 10
		17 4	26 3		..	
W.	25	8 6	24 6	25	0 18	18 7
		18 1	25 6		12 2	20 8
Th.	26	7 26	24 9	26	1 6	19 5
		19 0	25 1		13 10	21 0

HOLI FESTIVAL DAY TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The case arising from a drunken brawl between two parties consisting of Hindus and Moplahs after having their drinks in the Santa Cruz liquor shop on the occasion of the last Holi Festival, has come to a close at the Thana Criminal Sessions.

The jury having unanimously found all the five accused "not guilty" and the judge having concurred with this verdict they were acquitted.

The facts of the case have been fairly reported in the "Chronicle."

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The decision of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, at their last sitting, directing the Schools' Committee to invite fresh applications for the post of the Secretary, Schools' Committee, was really an unfortunate one. The period of one year's extension sanctioned to the present incumbent of the post, Rao Bahadur Damodar Ganesh Padhye, M.A., will expire on the 12th of July next, and if the resolution passed at the last sittings is given effect to, Mr. Padhye will have to retire and some fresh man will have to be appointed in his place. Thus the Municipal Corporation will be losing the services of an experienced educationist of high merit who has rendered yeomen services to the Corporation by making Municipal schools attractive and popular. The resolution in question was a surprise resolution and was sprung upon the meeting quite unexpectedly. Nobody was prepared for it. The item under consideration was simply a letter written by the Secretary, the Schools' Committee, Mr. Padhye, stating for the information of the Corporation that the period of one year's extension sanctioned to him was to end on 12th of July, 1924. In that letter, Mr. Padhye had submitted that the question, however, had not been considered by the Schools' Committee, and that he intended placing it before the Committee at their next meeting, and would, in due course, inform the Corporation of their decision. It will thus be clear that there was no question before the Corporation of sanctioning or not sanctioning any further extension to Mr. Padhye, or for inviting fresh applications. The Schools' Committee, the proper body to say anything definitely and authoritatively on this question of giving extension or otherwise, had not given consideration to the matter, and had not pronounced their opinion on the question. The proper course, therefore, for the Corporation to adopt, under the circumstances, was to refer the subject matter to the Schools' Committee, and wait for their advice in the matter, as was sought to be done by the amendment I moved before the Corporation, but which was unthoughtfully thrown out. Instead of doing so, the Corporation showed indecent haste in giving decision on the question which was not before the House. This Resolution, if allowed to remain as it is, would bring to an abrupt close, a long and meritorious career of Rao Bahadur Padhye, as a Secretary of the Schools' Committee, just at a time when the Corporation mean to introduce free and compulsory education in the City in right earnest. Every one will admit that Mr. Padhye is a great educationist, and a man of imagination, energy and drive. It is in his regime, as the Municipal Schools' Secretary, that number of Municipal schools rapidly increased and at present is nearly 350 and number of students attending these schools this day is about 40,000. To lose a man of this type, therefore, who has devoted much thought, to the question of free and compulsory education in this city, just at a time when the Corporation is entering on a new venture, will be a great blow to the cause of free and compulsory education in this city. Matters can still be remedied. The resolution of the Corporation will be going to the Schools' Committee for disposal. It will, then, be time for the Schools' Committee to give deep consideration to this question, and the Schools' Committee will be quite competent to have their say in the matter by way of recommendation to the Corporation. My earnest appeal therefore, to the Schools' Committee is that the Committee should give earnest thought and deep consideration to this matter, and recommend at least one year's extension to Mr. Padhye, in order that the Schools' Committee may have the benefit of the experience and guidance of an eminent Educationist of the type of Mr. Padhye, in ushering the era of free and compulsory education in the City.—Yours, etc.

M. B. VELKAR.

400, Girgaum,
Bombay, June 17.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any astronomer kindly let me know through this paper whether it is a fact that a "Comet" is due to appear in November 1924?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. GHARDA.

Bombay, June 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of the numerous and distinguished readers enquire and enlighten me on this subject, through your worthy columns or directly, of a school or college where a student could learn and receive paramount educational training and consequently thereafter attain higher degrees in science or to such institutions or establishments, must provide boarding and lodging to the students, hence the matter where such institution is situated, whether in the Bombay Presidency or in India. Any informations submitted hereof will be gratefully appreciated.—Yours, etc.,

G. H. V. PEER.

350/356 Falkland Road,
Bombay 4.

BIHAR BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, June 18.

The second meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Board of Industries will be held here to-morrow. The members, including Mr. B. A. Collins, Director of Industries, are inspecting the factory and works of the Indian Enamelled Ware Co., Ltd., and the Indian Steel Ware Products Co., Ltd. The most important subject for discussion is grant of loans or cash credits to the above two companies and to the cotton mill near Patna.

Mr. B. E. G. Eddis of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta Port Commissioners vice Mr. P. H. Wilson who has gone on three months leave.

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नकली मालावरून सावध रहा.
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اصل مہر شدہ ہے اسکے علاوہ کوئی مال اصلی نہیں ہے یہ مہر و واجر مل کی ساختہ ہے

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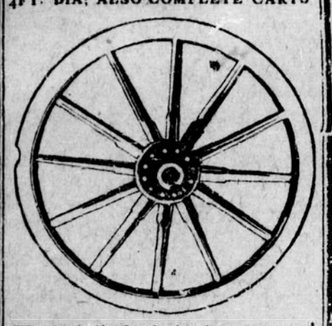
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LAND ASSESSMENT AT IGATPURI.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the land-holders and house-owners of the town of Igatpuri, was recently held at the Beury Library on the 2nd February under the chairmanship of Khan Sahib Bomanji Sorabji Wadia to protest against the excessive increase of land assessment, under the New City Survey. There was a large attendance of the public at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1 There are several glaring instances in which the Government under the guise of City Survey have enormously increased the land assessment, a case in point is one in which, whereas before the City Survey the land assessment was Rs. 6 per annum it has been increased to Rs. 1,000 per annum. Another instance in which the assessment was annas 12 per annum has been increased to Rs. 350 per annum.

There are many such instances, but only two are quoted to show the inequity of raising the assessment to an inordinate and fabulous extent.

2 The public were never consulted as to the land assessment being increased to the extent as shown above.

3 This public meeting of the land-owners and house holders, beg to bring to the notice of the Government that the assessment on the town of Igatpuri before 1916-17 that is the year in which the City Survey was inaugurated was Rs. 350 per annum approximately, whereas after the City Survey, the assessment was raised to Rs. 4,000 per annum or about 13 times or 1300 per cent. over and above the original amount.

4 This meeting brings to the notice of the Government that in 1916-17 when the City Survey was held, the assessment was recovered on lands under the buildings and out-houses only, but since 1923 the assessment is being recovered, not only on built-up lands, but on vacant lands as well, at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre. Great injustice is being meted out to the Residents to the north of Agra Road where the assessment is Rs. 50 per acre, whereas to the south of Agra Road it is Rs. 18 per acre although both are within the Municipal limits.

5 This meeting represents to the Government that the cost of holding the City Survey was recovered from the people in 1911-12 which amount came upto about Rs. 3,000 the actual cost of the survey was about Rs 1,000 so that there is a balance of Rs. 2,000 lying at the Kacheri of Igatpuri. This public meeting requests the Government that orders may be issued to re-imburse the balance of Rs. 2,000 to the people of Igatpuri.

This public meeting of the people of Igatpuri approach the Government in the sanguine hope that the enormous rise of Rs. 50 per acre may be reduced to Rs. 10 per acre and that such assessment be realised on lands built upon, and not on vacant grounds. This meeting further represents that Igatpuri is not a commercial city. It has come into existance only on account of the Railway and consists principally of railway population, which is poor and helpless and that they should be ground down under such heavy taxation is against British justice, and fair play. This meeting further represents that the Government have been graciously pleased to withdraw their order on landowners at Mahableshwar, which was to raise the land tax from Rs. 10 per acre to Rs. 90 per acre. In the same manner the Government may be pleased to reduce the taxation as requested above taking into consideration the fact that Igatpuri is a much poorer place than Mahabaleshwar which is annually visited by the aristocratic and opulent people from the whole of the Bombay presidency.

POONA GUJARATI BUNDHU SAMAJ.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GUJARATI LADY GRADUATES.

Under the auspices of the Poona Gujarati Bundhu Samaj a meeting of the Poona Gujaratis was held on Monday the 16th instant at 8.30 a.m. in the New Poona College Hall to congratulate four successful Gujarati lady candidates of the Ahmedabad Mamla Pathsala who graduated themselves by passing the final examination of the Indian Women's University, Poona. Of the four successful candidates Mrs. Nandgavri Thakore and Miss Kumud Thakore were present on the occasion. Mrs. Sharada Sumant Mehta presided over the function.

Prof: B. S. Patel then made a short speech congratulating the successful candidates on behalf of the Poona Gujarati Bundhu Samaj. Several others spoke on the occasion of whom Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudharni and Mr. N. K. Dixit, Dr. Sumant Mehta and Principal Almaula were particularly interesting and instructive. Mrs. Sharada Mehta, President, then summed up by remarking humorously yet quite seriously that Indian women—specially even Gujarati women—were now determined to have the benefits of education in all its aspects with or without the help of the other sex. Mrs. Nandgavri Thakore who carried away all the prizes this year then made an apt reply and thanked the members of the Poona Gujarati Bundhu Samaj on behalf of herself and co-students. Miss Premlila Mehta also thanked the Poona Gujaratis for the honour done to her.

The successful candidates and the President having been garlanded, the members were served with sugar cane juice and pansupari. The meeting then terminated. The whole function was a complete success.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY CENTRE).

Lectures on First Aid to the injured will commence on Sunday, the 22nd June, from 3 to 4 p.m. (S. T.) in classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road. There will be a series of about eight interesting lectures fully illustrated with charts, diagrams, etc., on human anatomy, fractures, dislocations, circulatory, nervous and digestive systems, poisoning, etc., every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. No fees are received for imparting this useful instruction. The classes are open for gentlemen of all castes and creeds. Intending gentlemen are requested to attend at the Elphinstone High School on Sunday next at 2-30 p.m. to get their names registered.

ANGLO-TURKISH MEETING.

ENGLISH PRO-TURKS CONFER.

Officers and members of the Anglo-Turkish Society inaugurated a new and pleasant type of meeting by journeying to Hampton Court, where a pleasant hour was spent in the gardens of the Palace and a meeting held at the Palace Gate Restaurant. The meeting was followed by tea, the members afterwards getting a view of the chestnut trees in flower in Bushey Park.

Among those attending the Conference were S. Ferid Bey, Turkish Consul-General Hikmet Bey, Charge d'Affaires, Turkish Legation and Major Geo. Goldsmith of the Legation, Dr. H. M. Leon and Madame Leon, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala and Dr. A. D. Jilla and Mrs. M. A. Jilla. There was a large attendence and Dr. Leon presided.

In moving the adoption of the annual report (which will be published in a later issue) Dr. Leon said that he would like to explain why Khilafat loomed so prominently in the report of 1923, and occupied so small a part in the work of 1924. Turkey had not, as some said, abolished the Khilafat—it had no power to do so. Nevertheless Turkey had abandoned the Stewardship of Khilafat assumed by Sultan Selim. And why? Because Turkey refused to be party to a farce. Turkey found itself, owing to the results not only of the war but of the peace, totally unable to effect the realisation of the wishes of Islam in respect of Jazirat-ul-Arab. The defection of Hussein and the capture or robbery, of the Hedjaz railway, placed the control of the chief of the Holy Places beyond the power of Turkey. The occupancy of Khilafat must be settled by the Islamic world, and allocated where power exists to exercise the functions. The eyes of Islam were now turned towards the Jemmiyet or Council called by the Ulema of Cairo. This Assembly of Islam must take up what Turkey had laid down.

Mr. Herbert Bryan seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. Saklatvala supported the motion, and took the opportunity to give his opinion of the Cairo Assembly. The question of a Congress of Muslim delegates called by and in Cairo called for a certain reserve. Any conference assembled at Cairo would consist, in respect of about a sixth of the assembly, of representatives of the Islamic world. In respect of the other five-sixths, they would represent Cairo. Cairo would not hold that Assembly unless King Fuad would be in it; and King Fuad being in it would mean that the British Government approved. A non-Muslim like himself looked perforce on the political more than on the religious aspect of the matter; but he could not discover among his chief Islamic friends much enthusiasm for the idea of the Cairo Congress. The controversy was in itself important enough and contentious enough to last three or four years. Perhaps at the end of that time the existence of the Khilafat might not appear such a necessity as it now seems.

The Anglo-Turkish Society now and henceforth felt itself concerned chiefly, though not exclusively, with Turkey and the people of Turkey. They would not depend upon the opinions of others, but decide upon the grounds of the best interests of the people of Turkey and the people of Britain. They welcomed and stood by the Republic of Turkey. Their work was to assist Angora.

Britain was again at Conference with Turkey on the question of the Turkish boundaries with Iraq. Included therein was the question of Mosul. It used to be said that the pursuit of the oil that was, or was not, in that district was the cause of the interest of Britain, and even of Turkey, in the district. As it was now fairly clear that the oil could be regarded as neither existent nor probable, they must search for other motives for the British-Arab alliance to refuse Mosul to the Turks who had ruled it for centuries. It was too facile an explanation to attribute all such actions to greed or personal interest. Pig-headed obstinacy was the cause of a certain proportion of our diplomatic errors and horrors. Sir Percy Cox, the spokesman of England, was a clever man, but clever though he was another factor should not be ignored. Negotiators can insist, argue, obstruct, and decide, they can sign documents; but the people of Mosul and its district have also a will, and a right to their will. Their will ought to be consulted. He would prophesy that their will would eventually prevail. The speaker said that he considered it would be suicidal for the Labour Government to model its action and policy on those of previous Government in that question of the Turco-Iraqi frontier. They could only do it by ignoring the opinion and wishes of the population affected, and such a course would in time recoil upon the Labour Government that adopted it.

As an Indian he wished success and prosperity to Turkey. He felt he owed Turkey at least that much, because India failed Turkey at the time of her life-and-death struggle. It was only just that Muslim India should now be feeling the weight of that defection. Personally he hoped that Turkey and Russia would return to active friendship long before the world expected them to.

The report was adopted unanimously and the secretary, Mr. Arthur Field, then introduced the subject of anti-Turk reports circulated in journals and other publications.

A Patna message of 19th June states:—Moulvi Badiuzzaman has been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by the Bhagalpur Division Mahomedan constituency vice Main Asjadullah, deceased.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

PECUNIARY ENCOURAGEMENT TO DELAY.

After a delay of seven months from the date when the British first notified their readiness to begin the Mosul negotiations the Turks have managed to collect their team, and the Conference opened this week at the old Ministry of Marine on the Golden Horn, says the Constantinople correspondent of "The Observer" in mail week. A few days before the proceedings opened it was announced that a special allowance of thirty Turkish pounds—just under four pounds sterling—was to be made daily to Feth Bey and his two colleagues, Feizi and Faik Beys, and there was at once a suspicion that this inducement to spin out matters would prove too strong for the Turks. Whether this will be so or not remains to be seen, but at least they seem to have accepted tacitly the British standpoint that if no agreement is reached by the beginning of July the dispute then goes to the League of Nations. One curious circumstances, at any rate, has marked the opening of the discussion, and that is the remarkable absence of Government propaganda in the Constantinople Press.

On one point, however, the Turkish Press is quiet agreed, and that is on the necessity for Great Britain realising how much she owes Turkey for her expulsion of the Caliph and for the laying of that old bogey, the Caliphate agitation in India, and consequently how strong a claim Turkey has to find a spirit of accommodation in Sir Percy Cox and the British Government. In other and blunter words, Turkey has persuaded herself that if anyone is to give way it is not to be she, and there is little doubt that, if her hopes are not realised, she will soon be giving as a portion of that dislike which has recently fallen to France owing to the schools question, and to the guerilla warfare now in progress on the Syrian frontier.

FREE LUGGAGE ALLOWANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly insert the following in one of the issues of your valued paper with a view of removing the doubts from the minds of many daily passengers travelling on the G. I. P. Railway Suburban Service:—A rumour is current for about two months that the G. I. P. Railway Authorities have discontinued the free allowance of 15 seers lugguage to the 3rd class season ticket-holders in the Suburban Area on the plea that season tickets are issued at concession rates. Who has floated this rumour and how it has gained currency among the daily passengers is not known. I have made careful enquiries into this matter and have found that the rumour is a baseless one. All the Coaching Guides old and new of the G. I. P. Railway contain the following Clause:—

"(ii) Holders of Season Tickets are allowed the same free allowance of luggage as ordinary passengers:—vide Coaching Guide No. 215 page 104."

Will any of your readers, cite an instance of a passenger being refused this concession?—Yours, etc.,

S. S S.

Kalyan, June 19.

TENANTS' MEETING AT SARASWAT COLONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

With a view to benefit the tenants' of the "Tenant Copartnership Housing Society" of Saraswat Colony, a meeting was convened at "Santa Cruz on Sunday evening, at the old "B Square Building" when there was a large gathering—consisting of tenant and non-tenant members living at Santa Cruz. At the outset Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkarny explained the advantages derived by the tenants, due to the reduction of one per cent. on the loan advanced by Government to "Housing Societies at six per cent per annum. Mr. Kulkarny referred to the first building at Santa Cruz specially created to accomodate 16 families, 12 of which lived in three room tenements and the rest 4, in four room tenants;; the investment made by each tenant member, was Rs. 1,200, for occupying the tenement on the ground floor; Rs. 1,500 on the 1st floor and Rs. 1,800 by those tenant members living in four room tenements; while the rent paid by ground floor tenants was Rs. 30, a month, Rs. 34, by those living on the first floor in 3 room tenements and Rs. 40 by those who lived in 4 room tenements. Mr. Kulkarny, then referred to the C type building which accomodated eight families of whom four lived on the ground floor, and four, on the first floor paying a monthly rent of Rs. 36, for side rooms; and Rs. 34, for middle blocks on the ground floor; while Rs. 43 were paid for side Room blocks and Rs. 40, a month for middle blocks on the first floor paying one third of the total cost at Rs. 2,000, by those living in the upper floor and Rs. 1,825 by tenants living on the ground floor. The total monthly rent collected was Rs. 306 or Rs. 3,672 a year which was equal to eight per cent. charges on the total cost of the C type of the building which came to Rs. 45,900, of which—one-third was invested by the eight tenant members to the extent of Rs. 15,000; while Rs. 30,600, were borrowed from Government at 6 per cent. interest per annum. But since the rate of interest was reduced from April 1924—the tenants were entitled to a rebate in monthly rent paid by them at Rs. 3 per month, from April 1924, and not from June 1924, as the tenants at first thought. Before concluding his speech, Mr. Kulkarny made a reference of his interview with the Director of Information at the Secretariat, in order to find out from the former, the exact date and month and year, of the reduction of one per cent. interest, on Government loan, as the reduction of one per cent. in interest naturally meant a reduction of Re. 2, Rs. 2-8, and Re. 3 per month respectively, to tenants of the old B Square and Rs. 3 per month, to all tenants living in the C type Building and Re. 4 per month, in the way of reduction of monthly rent to tenants, living in the A type buildings and who have invested as their one-third share at Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 2,600 respectively. Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkarny then remarked that with a view to encourage the non-tenant members who are sub-tenants, there should be a system of granting monthly dividend to all tenants, deducting the same from the rent to be paid, whereby the tenants would not only be encouraged to the total cost of the tenements, but will make up either one-fourth or one-third of also effect a saving every month, which could otherwise be utilised for a domestic purpose. After a vote of thanks, the meeting was brought to a close.



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INDIAN REFORMS.

DISTRUST OF INDIANS.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING NEEDED.

H. P. writes to the "New Statesman":—

A few weeks ago the temperature of the air outside the Legislative Assembly at Delhi became as high as that of the air being released inside, and to avoid asphyxiation the members had to disperse. Another session will be held soon in the cooler atmosphere of Simla, when the future Tariff policy of India will be discussed, the Swarajists permitting. If they continue in their present mood of Home Rule or nothing, the discussion is not likely to be very fruitful. At the moment they are desperately endeavouring to frame a policy for the immediate future. What they are going to do is a mystery, because their deliberations are wrapped in a secrecy profound enough to do credit to the Government of India itself. For the good of India it is to be hoped that the party will not develop this annoying feature of a bureaucratic Government. Mr. Gandhi is being dragged into the discussions. He is recuperating at a pretty little seaside place called Juhu, much favoured of Bombay hippers for displaying their jazziest bathing costumes. It is now full of grave-faced pundits with the cares of India's political future heavy upon their shoulders. The Swarajists are first trying to bring Mr. Gandhi round to favour entering the Councils, and if unsuccessful they are desirous of seeking his advice as the next best move for them.

A SWARAJIST LORD MAYOR.

Cleverer heads than the Swarajist leaders possess would be puzzled by the situation in India to-day. The constitution granted five years ago is largely in abeyance, no bread being preferred to half a loaf. Yet it is far from true to say the reforms have been wrecked, because the Act of 1919 contained so many loopholes to enable the Government to carry on the business of the country. The transferred departments in Bengal and the Central Provinces will suffer, but even here the respective Governments are finding ways and means of carrying on. It will not be possible to enter upon large schemes of development in the spheres of education and public health. The progress of education and the establishment of new village dispensaries and hospitals will be hampered, but the work now being done will not come to a standstill. It is thought in some quarters that the obstructive tactics of the Swarajists will bring them into ill-favour with the constituencies at the next election. Too much hope cannot be built up on this, because plausibility is their principal qualification, and they will probably blame the Government for the fact that no new schools have been erected and will be believed. They also dealt a blow at the transferred departments by refusing to discuss the Budget in the Assembly, for when the Viceroy restored it in a revised form, there was no money available to grant Provincial Governments remissions of portions of their annual contributions to the Central Government, and here again the Swarajists are quite unrepentant. The chief purpose of their so-called wrecking tactics was to make a spectacular demonstration of the fact that India totally rejects the present constitution. They knew they could not destroy the reforms and that means would be found to carry on the Government. Two instances in support of this statement can be cited, both amusing. Calcutta has now the honour of possessing a Lord Mayor and the Swarajist Corporation elected Mr. C. R. Das, greatly to the disgust of the Europeans and the Moderates. The most important problem facing Calcutta is what to do with its sewage. For many years past it has been emptied into a small river called the Bidyatari, which is now showing signs of drying up, and unless extensive dredging operations are undertaken the streets of Calcutta will become indescribable. A large sum of money is required for the scheme, and the Bengal Government was to give a grant to the Corporation, but it was rejected by the Swarajists in the Legislative Council. Now, Mr. C. R. Das, as Lord Mayor of Calcutta, will be compelled to go to the Bengal Government and ask it to restore the grant which Mr. C. R. Das, as leader of the Swarajists, ordered to be rejected. The other instance occurred in the Assembly. After the rejection of the Budget, a Swarajist member inquired whether the Government was prepared to give members an extra allowance during the Simla session, in order to compensate them for the high rickshaw fares they were compelled to pay. He appeared to forget that, owing to the action of his own party, the Government had no money for anything in theory, but it is only fair to add that the Swarajists joined in the laughter which followed his question.

It is easy to jeer at the Swarajists, and newspapers in India, like newspapers everywhere else, enjoy doing the easy thing. The Swarajist papers retaliate and the result is a jeering competition, in which the only prize is the feeling of self-satisfaction derived from inventing a really stinging jeer. The incontrovertible fact remains that the party solidly represents the section of the population which falls under the heading of that very detestable word, "intelligentsia", for which, unfortunately, there seems to be no adequate alternative. The Indian "intelligentsia" consists mainly of middle and upper class men and women who, as a rule, know English. They are centred chiefly in the towns, and although their numbers are extremely minute in proportion to the vast population of the country, the biggest share in the Government of the country is bound to devolve upon them unless India is to remain under a completely autocratic Government for another century. It annoys a lot of well-meaning people to think that these intelligent folk should vote Swarajist, but they did so at the last elections, and they are likely to do so again. They claim a measure of self-government which the Government of India declares it is impossible to grant. The British attitude is that, however advanced a small section of the population may be, the Government is responsible for the well-being of the ignorant masses, and that to shirk that responsibility would be a grave dereliction of duty. Behind that attitude lies a distrust of the existing capacity of Indians to govern the country, and it is precisely that distrust that Indians of all shades of opinion resent. Moderates and Swarajists alike consider that they are at least as capable of looking after the interests of the millions of their backward countrymen as are the British. The Government points to the dissensions between Hindus and Moslems and to the caste divisions amongst the Hindus, and asserts that India is as yet a long way from being a nation in the ordinary sense of the word, requiring the cement of British hegemony to prevent the outbreak of anarchy and disorder.

The truth is neither completely on one side nor the other. The British character of the administration must be maintained for many years to come, and the extremists amongst the Swarajists are not prepared to say what is to happen to the Native States under Home Rule. On the other hand, the common British attitude towards Indian aspirations is not so up to date as it might be. Communal riots are on the decrease, and amongst the lower castes of Hindus an awakening is in progress which is giving old-fashioned Conservatives much food for thought. The entire country is changing rapidly under twentieth century influences. If India is not yet fully a nation, if the Punjabi is as different from the Madrasi as chalk is from cheese, the point to bear in mind is that the educated Punjabi and the educated Madrasi are politically thinking the same things. The Swaraj Party is composed of men from all over the country, yet it is the first party to achieve real discipline.

INCREASED SHARE IN GOVERNMENT.

Our British race always adopted an aloof attitude in countries it has conquered. To appreciate what that means it is necessary to visit the colonies of other nations. There a semi-adoption of local habits, architecture, and sometimes clothes, will be found, but in a British colony we keep ourselves to ourselves, retaining our British customs in a fashion which shows only too plainly that we consider the local customs interesting perhaps, but inferior. That is possibly the reason why British colonisation has been so successful; caring nothing for the religion and habits of the natives, we do not interfere with them too much. India is not a colony and never was, but the same aloof attitude is almost universal. We put on a morning coat to go to an official garden party in the blazing sun, and we dress for dinner in the jungle. There is little harm in these slightly snobbish idiosyncrasies in themselves, but they have kept us farther apart from Indians than we need have been, and have contributed to our misunderstanding of the Indian mind. An Englishman who endeavours to mix at all intimately with his Indian acquaintances is still regarded as rather a queer sort of fellow by his compatriots. It is of great importance that the British in India, both officials and non-officials, should endeavour to modify this attitude, and get rid of the inherent distrust of the Indian which is such a tremendous stumbling-block in the path of those who are endeavouring to bring about a better understanding between the two countries. It is useless under present-day conditions to continue asserting that the existing form of Government is the best for India, or that until the reforms have been properly worked there can be no further advance. It may be true that sudden changes may make an alteration for the worse in the efficiency of the Government, but a good many people will agree that that would be a lesser evil than Government without the consent of the governed, which is what India is heading for.

The Swaraj Party has alienated a good deal of public sympathy in Britain, and in this it has made a great mistake. It would, no doubt, have done better to have accepted office, and to have attempted to work the transferred departments as they should be worked; for in this way it would have exposed the weaknesses of the Constitution much more ruthlessly than it has done so far. Nevertheless, the power and importance of the Swarajists must not be under-estimated. It is idle to accuse them of irresponsibility, when in the Central Legislature they have practically no responsibility. Moreover, the Government of India is obviously far from perfect. Notably it is too conservative in regard to education and social reform. It is impossible to deny that really good Government would have involved tackling the problem of illiteracy in real earnest years ago; and with regard to social reform in general the Government is always on the side of the conservatives. As an instance of that it is only necessary to cite its attitude recently on the subject of raising the age of young girls, when it gave no effective backing to the demands of the social reformers. When discussing the extension of the political reforms it is customary to refer to the smallness of the present electorate. Historical parallels are usually deceptive and often misleading, but it is impossible not to think of Ireland and of the restricted franchise which England possessed until comparatively recent times. The broad fact has to be digested that Indians must be given an increasing share in the Government of their own country.

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FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

REASONS FOR NOT JOINING MINISTRY

While M. Herriot, at Lyons, has been issuing successive bulletins reporting the political convalescence of the French nation, the departmental sections of the Socialist Party have held congresses to decide the attitude towards Ministerial collaboration to be adopted by the delegates at the National Socialist Congress which opens in Paris next Sunday, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Daily Herald."

The division of opinion in the ranks of the Socialist Party is not concealed. The controversial question faced by the French Socialists this week is double:—

1. Can the Party join the Radicals in assuring power?

2. Can the Party vote the Budget (opposition to which is a cardinal point in the doctrines of French Parliamentary Socialism)?

The first of these questions has been further complicated in some departments by the reservation that the Socialist should in any case refuse to join or to support a Radical Ministry which received its powers from the hands of M. Millerand, the President of the Republic.

A LIMITED SUPPORT.

The general attitude of the Socialists towards these questions may already be outlined. Apart from what may be called the old Parliamentary Right Wing, some members of which, like M. Paul Boncour, have already held Ministerial position, and from the local federations of which these Parliamentarians are the chief spokesmen, the majority of the Party is definitely against participation in a Radical Government, even on equal terms.

And the whole left Wing of the Party is in favour of limiting Socialist Deputies' support of the government to a limited period and to restricted measures. Thus, although the Federations of the Tarn, the Herault, the Upper Rhine, the Rhone and the Bouches-du-Rhone have counselled participation, the powerful Federation of the Var has accepted Pierre Renadel's motion against it, and the Seine Federation, which includes the wrole Paris district, will probably vote solidly against when it reassembles on Thursday.

LONGUET'S POSITION.

Among the principal opponents of participation at the meeting congress of the Seine Socialists were Jean Longuet, who argued that the Party would be merely playing into the hands of the Communists if it were weak enough to join the Radicals in governing the country. "What a position should we be in in the eyes of the International" he exclaimed, "if, having agreed to join the Government, we found ourselves obliged to maintain our occupations of the Ruhr and of Syria."

Asked if he would advocate support for the Budget, Longuet replied that it was a question of formulæ. "We would vote for it if it contained reforms essential to the working class."

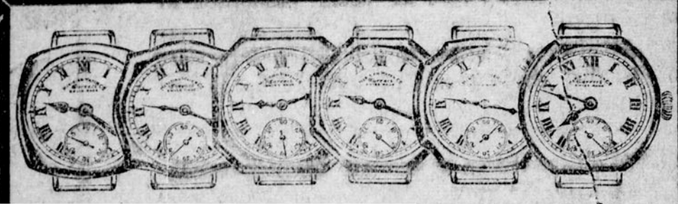
A delegate named Bonnafous, however, retorted to Longuet in an unexpected fashion. "Whether you like it or not," he said, "voting for the Budget is merely disguised collaboration with the Ministry. For us Socialists, the gravest danger is that of non-participation. We are faced with the following dilemma: if the Radical Ministry succeeds we shall not be credited with its success; if it falls, we shall be compromised by its fall.

DON'T BE THE MONKEY.

"We have an experiment of our own to make. We must have confidence in the revolutionary character of those of our members who may be called upon to assume office. There is, after all, much less collusion beween members of the same Ministry than between candidates on the same Bloc des Gauches list"—the last a shrewd hit at some of the speaker's own immediate comrades.

The feeling of the Congress, and, indeed, of the majority of the Party, was expressed by Paul Faure, secretary of the Party and one of the new deputies. "We are told" he said that, "that the Radicals are incapable of carrying out their programme without us, and we are invited to play the role of the monkey in the operation of Dr. Voronoff. All participation with a Radical Ministry is impossible. What we must work for with all our strength is the complete conquest of power. A little patience. The year 1928 is not very distant."

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[Out of the original capital of 48,000 shares, 13,200 were credited as fully paid-up shares to Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers in consideration of their assets, good will etc.]

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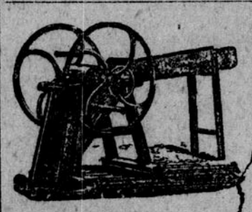
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